PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

Bombay Gazette

THE TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK,
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,407.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
8-39 P.M.				
9th May	CALEDONIA	7358		
16th "	ORIENTAL	8284	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd " *	ARABIA	7903		
30th "	ORIENTAL	8284	INDIA	7911
6th June	PERSIA	7951		
13th "	PENINSULAR	8294	VICTORIA	6522
20th "	OCEANA	6610		
27th "	PENINSULAR	8294	BRITANNIA	6525
4th July	EGYPT	7912		
11th "	CALEDONIA	7858	MOOLTAN	9021
18th "	PENINSULAR	8294		
25th "	CALEDONIA	7358	CHINA	7912

* Will call at Malta.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Bristol Steamship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favorable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to Ports at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

W. G. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

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GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
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PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
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CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	14th May 1908.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	11th June "
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	9th July. "
NERA	5,538	Schmitt	6th Aug. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,383	Guiconnet	3rd Sept. "
TONKIN	5,686	Boyer	1st Oct. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	29th " "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the American Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	22nd May 1908.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,383	Guiconnet	19th June "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	17th July "

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
Agent.

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
LIVANZO	6,009	Belsito	16th May 1908
R. RUBATTINO	4,360	Mancini	12th June 1908
D. BALDUINO	4,368	Maganzini	13th July 1908

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Brindisi	Rs. 600	Rs. 395	Rs. 160
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 575	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 890: 2nd Class Rs. 650. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Brindisi.

BOMBAY to PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISCHIA	5,920	....	17th May 1908.
CAPRI	5,000	D. Pedone	17th June 1908.
ISCHIA	5,920	....	17th July 1908.

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to PENANG Rs. 160, to ..... to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 230.

For further particulars, apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
AGENT.

No. 50, HORNBY ROAD.

NOTICE

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE," may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ld."

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LHASA	2,170	Mon. 11th May	9 a.m.	P. O & O.*
DWARKA	1,695	Thur. 14th May	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,170	Frid. 8th May	6 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,307 tons, on MONDAY, 11th May, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 14th May calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, sailing on or about 9th May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

7th May, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co. CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th May 1908.
AFRICA	4596	F. Radosich	1st June 1908.
KOERBER	5,201	A. Foresti	1st July 1908.
F. FERDINAND	6,046	....	1st August 1908.
PERSIA	5,891	G. Bartole	1st Sept. 19-8.
AFRICA	4,596	F. Radosich	1st October 1908.
KOERBER	5,201	A. Foresti	1st Nov. 1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* PERSIA	5895	G. Bartole	25th May 1908.

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and *vice versa*.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
NIPPON	6717	F. Terabocchi	28th May 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Suez	440	704	353	634	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa	578	925	496	770	429	649
or Naples	606	970	517	792	462	704
Liverpool						
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles retaining via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	570	*920	489	809
Karachi	44	..	40	...	33	–

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea. Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 721, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leaves Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
City of Benares	..	....	May 29	....	June 5
City of Calcutta	..	May 22	June 19	....	July 5
City of Karachi	..	June 4	....	June 22	July 8
Trafford Hall	..	June 22	....	July 10	July 26
City of Paris	..	July 13	....	July 31	Aug. 16
City of Manchester	..	July 30	....	Aug. 8	Aug. 24
Merton Hall	..	Aug. 6	Aug. 21	....	Sept. 7
City of Calcutta	..	Aug. 22	....	Sept. 9	Sept. 25
City of Karachi	..	Sept. 8	....	Sept. 26	Oct. 12
Trafford Hall	..	Oct. 12	....	Oct. 29	Nov. 14
City of Glasgow	..	Oct. 18	....	Nov. 5	Nov. 21
City of London	..	Nov. 7	....	Nov. 25	Dec. 11
Merton Hall	..	Nov. 20	Dec. 5	....	Dec. 22
City of Calcutta	..	Nov. 26	....	Dec. 14	Dec. 30 1908
City of Karachi	..	Dec. 15 1908	....	Dec. 31	Jan. 16
Trafford Hall	..	Jan. 10	....	Jan. 26	Feb. 11

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agent ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
*KAISER	2800	von Holdt	8th May.
†PRAGSDENT	3400	Mühlbauer	16th May.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.
† Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES,
Agent.

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 8TH APRIL, 1908.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED
MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

The Home is entirely supported by Voluntary Contributions.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore.	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND PANAMA.

Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,459,038·08

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Canton.	Kobe.
Calcutta.	Manila.	San Francisco.
Singapore.	Cebu.	City of Mexico.
Penang.	Shanghai.	Washington.
Hong Kong.	Yokohama.	Panama.
	Colon.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

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COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt. Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., (Pombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewial Motilal, Bombay.)
Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

JEWELLERY AND WATCHES.

THE NOTED HOUSE FOR SEASONABLE NOVELTIES AND SPECIALITIES

ARTISTIC and DISTINCTIVE IN DESIGN.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

LET your choice of a TYPEWRITER be in favour of a VISIBLE WRITER, a good Manifolder and one which will not easily get out of order.

The OLIVER Typewriter

MUST be the Machine of your choice. ITS VISIBLE WRITING Feature, great manifolding Power and Reliability have made it the SUCCESS that it is.

THERE can be no doubt about it.

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W. H. THORNS & Co.,
13-15, HORNBY ROW BOMBAY.

FOR MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Rs. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour Rs. 2-8

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8,

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.
SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our foundry.

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THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.

Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.

Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamonds Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

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BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

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Dunlop Motor Tyres

From 1st May,

BUT NO REDUCTION IN QUALITY.

"British is Best."

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., LTD.,
49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY, and 14, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

New Price Lists can be had from all Motor Dealers, or direct from the above address.

LIPTONS PICKLES,
PREPARED IN OUR OWN FACTORY.
ASSORTED CASES OF THREE DOZEN.
PINTS, PATENT STOPPERED GLASS BOTTLES.
Assortment.
12 MIXED PICKLES. 6 PICALILLI 6 CAULIFLOWER
3 FINE GHERKINS. 3 WALNUTS 6 ONIONS.
PRICE PER CASE OF 3 DOZEN.
28 Rupees 8 annas.
No Charge for Packing, Placed Free on Rails, or Free Wharf, Bombay.
Cash with Order or V. P.
WHOLESALE SUPPLIES.
14, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
NICOLL ROAD, KARACHI.

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THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF INDIA, LD.
HEAD OFFICE:—LAHORE.
Branches and Agencies in all the Principal places throughout INDIA.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 25,00,000
Divided into 50,000 Shares of Rs. 50 each.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL & RESERVE FUND Over Rs. 14,00,000.
Working Funds exceed Rs. 60 Lacs.
MANAGING DIRECTOR: The Hon'ble Mr. HARKISHENLAL, B.A. (Cantab), Barrister-at-law; Member, Legislative Council, Punjab; Managing Director, Lahore Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ld., Punjab Cotton Press Co., Ld.; Chairman, Bharat Insurance Co., Ld., etc., etc.
1. CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened with Rs. 50 or over and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum.
2. SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened with Rs. 5 or over and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.
3. FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 8, 12 and 24 months at 4, 4½ and 5 per cent. at per annum respectively.
4. DEPOSITS FOR THE BENEFITS OF WIDOWS AND ORPHANS are received at Special Rate of 6 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Societies and PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.
SHORT NOTICE DEPOSITS are received bearing interest at 3 per cent. per annum repayable on one week's notice at any time after one month from the date of deposit.
Drafts granted on and Bills and Railway Receipts collected from all the principal Commercial places in India.
For further particulars please Apply to—
FATEH CHAND MALLIK,
APOLLO STREET, FORT. Manager, Bombay Branch

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-HOLDERS ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ..... £ 210,000
HEAD OFFICE:
43, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.
JAMES STEUART,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.
CAPITAL (Paid up) ..... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 21,00,000
HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.
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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "BOHEMIA," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, via KARACHI, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 8 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days from date of discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveyman to be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "LEVANZO," from HONGKONG and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL on the 7th instant, and are REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE delivery of their cargo landed at Victoria Dock, No. 3 Shed.

All claims for damages, &c., to be presented and adjusted before the departure of the steamer on the 17th instant, otherwise they will not be entertained under any circumstances.

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent,
RUBATTINO S. N. COMPANY.

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BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Iron and Steel, ARRIVED per HANSA LINE s. s. "GUTENFELS," No. 9 Shed, Victoria Dock, are hereby informed that their consignments ex above vessel, are ready for delivery.

E. Y. WATSON,
Superintendent,
Port Trust Docks.

DATED 8TH MAY, 1908.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Navasari District Abkari LICENSE will be put to AUCTION for the next three years on the 18th May, 1908, at Baroda.

R. C. WHITENACK,
Joint Revenue Commissioner.

1st May 1908.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, VIZ: RAIL PIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON, AND STEEL SCRAP, AXLES, TYRES, AND WHEELS SCRAP, BRASS SCRAP, Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive Tenders at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Standard Time), on WEDNESDAY, the 20th May, 1908, for the purchase of above, which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder; Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi; and at this Depot.

TENDERS.—These must be made out on the Company's authorised forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his Office, on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 200 must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only Cash, Currency Notes or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits, and, if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order".

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W. L. SHAW,
Ag. General Storekeeper.

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PAREL, 25RD APRIL, 1908.

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	Rs. a.
Diseases of Ear. By Hunter Tod, M. A., B. C. (Cantab), F.R. C. S. (Eng.)	4 6
Diseases of the Male Generative Organs. By Edward M. Corner, M.A., M.B., B.Sc., F.R.C.S.	4 6
Diseases of the Nose. By E. B. Waggett, M.A., M. B., B. C. (Cantab).	4 6
A Manual of Venerial Diseases. By Officers of the Army Medical Corps.	4 6
Skin Affections in Childhood. By H. G. Adamson, M. D. Lond., M.R.C.P.	4 6
A Laboratory Handbook of Bacteriology. By M. H. Gordon, M. A., M. D. (Oxon. B. Sc.),...	4 6
Cancer of the Womb. Its Symptoms, Diagnosis, Prognosis, and Treatment. By Frederick John McCann, M.D. (Edinb.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.) M.R.C.P. (Lond.)	17 8
Rotunda Midwifery for Nurses and Midwives. By G. T. Wrench, M.D..	5 4
Text-book of Ophthalmology. By Dr. Ernst Fuchs. Authorised Translation from the Eleventh Revised and greatly enlarged German Edition, with numerous additions by Alexander Duane, M.D....	21 14
Essentials of Surgery. By Alwyne T. Compton, F.R.C.S. An Outline of Surgical Pathology, Diagnosis and Treatment. For Students and Practitioners.	3 8
Diet and Food. Considered in relation to Strength and Power of Endurance, Training and Athletics. By Alexander Haigh, M.A., M.D., Oxon., F.R.C.P. Sixth Edition, with seven Illustrations	1 14
Text-Book of Materia Medica for Nurses. Compiled by Levinia L. Dock.	3 1
The Nurse's Pronouncing Dictionary of Medical Terms and Nursing Treatment. Compiled by Honnor Morton	1 5
The Practical Study of Malaria and other Blood Parasites. 3rd Edition. By J. W. W. Stephens, M.D., and S.R. Christophers, M.B., I.M.S., (Containing many new blood parasites and the Chapters dealing with Ticks, re-written. Also new unclassified parasites, viz., Histoplasma Capsulata)	10 15
A Manual of Midwifery for Midwives. By R. S. Fancourt Barnes, M. D., F.R. S. (Edin.). With Illustrations.	4 8
A Short Practice of Gynæcology. By Henry Jellett, B. A., M. D., B. Ch., B. A. O. (Dublin University) F.R.C.P., I. L.M. With 223 Illustrations.	7 14
The Natural and Artificial Methods of Feeding Infants and Young Children. By Edmund Cautley, M. D. (Cantab), F.R.C.P., (Lon.), etc., Second Edition	8 10
Minor Maladies and their Treatment. By Leonard Williams, M. D., M. R. C. P., Second Edition, Revised and Enlarged	4 0
Uric Acid, an Epitome of the Subject. By Alexander Haigh, M. A., M. D. (Oxon.), F. R. C. P. Second Edition	7 0
First Aid to the Injured. By James Cantile, M. A., M. B., F. R. C. S. Tenth Edition ...	0 12

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Commenced in the

BOMBAY GAZETTE,

of May 8th.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette Office.*

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ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special." Rs. 3-12 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 4-12 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

ENGINE & BOILER.—For Sale.—A Portable Loco Type Boiler, with Engine, in good working order, by Ransomes Head & Jefferies. Open to any examination by intending purchasers. Apply Box No. 407, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2, GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

FOR PLEASURE TRIPS to Elephanta Caves, Harbour Excursion, Towing, &c., always available fast powerful Steam Launch. Apply, P. NASARWANJI & Co., 9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—BAY GELDING, rising 9, very quiet and gentle, would suit Lady. Only EUROPEANS need apply. 117 GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. Rs. 21, Ch. G. St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 466, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways, Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic Information. Steam-Boat and dak Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines, Price, Eight Annas Annual Subscription Rs. 8 including Postage.

IRONSTONE BURGUNDY.—Are you in want of a tonic or restorative, if so, Ironstone Burgundy will not new life into you. Rs. 1-4 per bot., Rs. 13-8 per dozen. PHILLIPS & Co.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company inscribed. Apply at THE BOMBAY GAZETTE' Office

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. R. H. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 404 c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MACHINERY FOR SALE. A Loco type Boiler and Engine, N. H. P. 7, by Robey & Co. certificated 50 lbs. Pressure per square inch. Tested under Hydraulic Pressure to 80 lbs. Just put off work owing to change to Electricity. Open to Inspection. No reasonable offer will be refused. Apply Box No. 403, care of "Bombay Gazette."

OFFICE DESK.—A standing Office Desk, by John Roberts and Co. Excellent quality and finish. Price Rs. 50. Apply Box No. 397, care of "Bombay Gazette."

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Rs. 5 and higher.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete record of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provided for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James R. Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SUTTON'S SEED collections in fancy tin boxes. Vegetable and Flower. Fresh supply just received. Apply sharp to PALMER and Co., Sitaram Buildings, near Crawford Market, Bombay.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A., Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2, Green Street Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

THE MOTOR HOUSE OF INDIA are Sole Agents for the recognised representative British, French, and Italian Motor Cars. Address—HILL SAWYER & Co, Medows Street, Bombay.

TO BE LET, Furnished, from 15th May, for six months, upper storied bungalow at ALTAMONT ROAD, CUMBALLA HILL. DINING, DRAWING and BILLIARD Rooms, two Bed Rooms, RENT moderate. APPLY to Messrs. BRADBURY BRADY & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 400, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on the morning of each [illegible]

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods and the following:—

Furnitures such as sofas, chairs, easychairs, cupboards, almyrah, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, book and hat stands, mirror back sideboard.
1 B10 bore rifle by Greener.
1 D B C F No. 16 gun by T. Bland.
1 D B C F 12 bore gun by Moore and Harris.
1 large tiger skin 7 by 6 ft.
B 1-5—5 Cases 47 8-12 Gross Tins Nixey Brown Boot Polish.
B 6-11—6 Cases 24 Gross small bottles Nixey Brown Boot Cream.

At 3 p. m.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria,
1 rubber-tyred shigram.
1 rubber-tyred brougham.

AUCTION SALE OF DECAUVILLE MOTOR CAR.

ON MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort.

One 14 h. p. 2 Cylinder Decauville Motor Car, with tonneau body and side entrance, 5 seated, in good order, speed 30 miles per hour, substantially built, Radiator of full capacity, suitable for Indian climate, fitted with engine of Decauville's own make, very little used.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUALE LANDED PROPERTY at the Junction of Bhaji Pala Road and Baloo Serang Street, near Crawford Market.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Fatmabai, daughter of Hussonally Esubji by her legal guardian Mohorambai, widow of Hussonally Esubji, under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees in an Indenture of mortgage, dated 30th August, 1907, on Tuesday the 12th May, 1908, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), the following valuable landed property on the premises:—

All that pieces or parcel of Fazandari land, the Fazandari whereof belongs to Bohra Shamsoodin Tyaballi, with all the messuages, tenement, chawl or Range of building standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at the Junction of Bhaji Pala Road, and Baloo Serang Street, and which range or chawl is assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under No. 21, but now under No. 22, containing by admeasurement in breadth 89 feet and in length 27 feet, or thereabouts and is bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by Kaloo Serang Street, on or towards the west by a chawl or range of building belonging to Eorah Hasanali Cassumji Nulwala, on or towards the north by Bhaji Pala Street, and on or towards the south by the house of Eorah Hussanali Cassumji Chabiwala.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Co., attorneys for the mortgagees, at their Office in Church Gate Street or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property at Ghogari Moholla or Pydhowni Street.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 16th May, 1908, at 5 p. m. (S.T.), by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Burjorji Jamsetji Bugli and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Mahomed bin Shaik Abdulla alias Mahomed Abdulla bin Mahomed Coachman and Ameed bin Shaik Abdulla alias Ameed Abdulla bin Mahomed Coachman, under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 28th July 1905, the following landed property on the premises:—

Particulars.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the east side of Ghogari Moholla or Pydhowni Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 72 8-9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 875, Collector's new No. 8038, old survey No 1665, and new survey No. 954, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under old No. 43 and now under E Ward, No 6211, and street No. 135-137 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the East by the sweeper's passage, on the West by the said Ghogari Moholla or Pydhowni Street, on the North by the house of Abdul Rahim bin Hussan, and on the South by the the house of Haji Gulam Mahomed Gafur and the said premises are now in the occupation of the said mortgagors and their tenants.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale. Apply to Messrs Kanga and Patel, solicitors for the mortgagee, at their Office in Sidic Building, Hornby Road, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBA

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 12, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in very good order.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness.
1 Second hand 2 cylinders 12 H, P, Motor car, in good order.
By order of Mr Jafferjee Ameeji mortgagee in possession and on account and risk of Shasker Soorji Damji an insolvent,
1 bearby new rubber tyred park phaeton on C. spring.

A GOOD OPORTUNITY to secure broken and seasoned horses at a cheap rate.

On FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Tramway Co.'s Stables, at Colaba Causeway :—

About 70 horses of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Co., Ltd., consisting of Australians, Arabs, Persians and country-breds.

The horses are in good condition and are a useful batch.

The horses are sold in reduction of the Company's studs consequent of the electrification of the Tramway.

The horses will be on view four days before the sale at the Tramway Stables, Foras Road, and they will be brought for sale at Colaba Stable on the day of sale.

AUCTION Sale of Valuable Landed Property at Hornby Road, Fort.

Under instructions from the mortgagees, Messrs. Bennett and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on account and at the risk of Messrs. Sorabjee Hormusjee Bode, Dadabhoy Hormusjee Bode and Dinshaw Hormusjee Bode, the mortgagors, the undermentioned valuable landed property situate in Hornby Road, Fort :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground consisting partly of quit and ground rent and partly of Pension and Tax Land with three buildings standing thereon situate at Hornby Road and Pitha Street otherwise called Purshotam Chimajee Street, Fort, in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 857 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the North partly by the house of Nowrojee Gamadia and partly by property of Pirojbai Dadabhoy Manockji Vacha, on the South, partly by the house of Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim and partly by a Gally beyond which is the house of Jehangir Manockjee Contractor, on the East by Pitha or Purshotam Chimajee Street, and on the West partly by the property of the said Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim and partly by Hornby Road and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under quit and ground Old Nos. 291-291, 293-297, 298, New No. 5208, Old Survey No. 11457 and 458 and New Survey No. 1-8927 and Pension and Tax Old No. 34, New No. 1-232, Old Survey No. 1, New Survey 1-89, 27 and Assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 1371 (1), Street No. 49, Hornby Road Ward No. 1371 (2), Street No. 22, Pitha Street and Ward No. 1371, Street No 24-26 Purshotam Chimajee Street and which said premises are now occupied by the tenant, of the Mortgagors.

Copies of the particulars and conditions of sale may be had on application to the Auctioneers or to Messrs. Craigie Lynch & Owen, Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, the Solicitors for the mortgagees.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 8TH MAY, 1908.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being un doubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA.	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes :—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' —June 13, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor*, the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say : "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR **CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE**

nd beware of worthless imitations and substitute

SPORTSMEN.

IF you wish to have your SHIKAR Trophies mounted, you cannot do better than entrust them to us, the leading firm of TAXIDERMISTS. We possess many beautiful and chaste designs for mounting Tusks, Horn and Hoof Trophies and can guarantee the fidelity of a likeness, and the quality and finish of our production in the setting up of heads and Skins for which we were awarded a GOLD MEDAL at the BOMBAY EXHIBITION. Write for Catalogue with Testimonials and Press Opinions.

MURRAY BROTHERS,
PRACTICAL AND ARTISTIC
TAXIDERMISTS,
DHUN CASTLE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

Consumption Can be Cured

Dr. Derk P. Yonkerman, who has Discovered a Wonderful Cure for Consumption.

At last a positive cure for Consumption has been found. A wonderful specific has been produced, which destroys the tubercle bacilli—the germs of Consumption—without injury to even the most delicate constitution. This remarkable discovery has already been tested in numberless cases with such marvellous success that Consumption can no longer be considered an incurable disease. Consumption in its far-advanced stages, aggravated cases of bronchitis, asthma, and catarrh have been quickly cured by this new treatment even after change of climate and the use of Emulsions and all the usual remedies brought no relief whatever.

In order to place his treatment in the hands of every sufferer, both rich and poor, the discoverer has organised a distributing company, & Through this company he has arranged to supply a generous

Free Trial Treatment

of his discovery to those having Consumption or any allied complaint. If you have Consumption or its symptoms, do not hesitate but send your name and address to the Derk P. Yonkerman Co., Ltd. (Dept. 330), 6, Bouverie Street, London, E.C. By return of post you will receive the free trial, together with full instructions for the scientific treatment and cure of Consumption, bronchitis, asthma and catarrh.

Don't wait if you have any of the symptoms of Consumption; if you have bronchitis, asthma, chronic catarrh, pains in your chest, a cold on your lungs, or any throat or lung trouble, write at once for the free trial treatment. Prove for yourself that this new discovery is no mere Emulsion, tonic, or flesh producer, but a wonderful cure for Consumption in all its varied forms.

MRS. BEETON says, "In pastry making, the quality to be desired is lightness." For plain pastry, lightness can always be secured by using

'Paisley Flour'

(TRADE MARK)

—the sure raising powder. Take a dessert-spoonful of "Paisley Flour" to a quarter-pound of flour, and mix well dry before making the dough. Bake as usual, and you will have crisp, light, very digestible pastry, which will not get doughy when cold. "Paisley Flour" is made by BROWN & POLSON *only*.

Rowland's Macassar Oil FOR THE HAIR

Is the Best Preparation you can use.

WHY?

BECAUSE without it the Hair becomes dry, thin, and brittle, and this is the nearest approach to the natural oil in the Hair, the loss of which causes baldness.

BECAUSE you must keep the Hair well nourished and not too dry, or you will soon lose it.

Ladies require it to keep the Hair soft and silky.

Men require it to prevent baldness.

Children require it to lay the foundation of a **Luxuriant Growth.**

Of Stores, Chemists, and ROWLANDS, 67, Hatton Garden.
Sizes, 3/6, 7/-, 10/6.
Sold in a Golden Colour for Fair Hair

HYDRAULIC PRESSES

FOR PACKING COTTON, WOOL, &c

EDWIN MILLS & CO.
HUDDERSFIELD, England

TRY A BOTTLE & CONVINCE.

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls Positively Cure

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, etc., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for study or business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements of special value to Professional and Literary Men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Athletes Business men, and all engaged in mental occupation.

In Neurasthenia and in old age the effects of these Pearls are peculiarly marked.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve, and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Price Rs. 2-0 per Bottle of 40 Pills.

Mr. J.C. Britto from Ponda writes that :—"Prof. James Electro-Tonic Pearls did me more good than all other medicine or Pills or the most marvelous Electric belt, that would be produced. Please send immediately two more bottles of it."

P. Shankar Dass, Medical Officer, Patur, Akola, writes that :—Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls completely cured a woman suffering from hysteria although she was given up as hopless.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine, and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
155-1 MARKET, BOMBAY, No. 2.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Umhlali, 2,142 tons, Captain J. Richard, sailed yesterday for Hull with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Obra, 3,520 tons Captain F. R. Commack, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo and Messrs. J. A. Reid and E. H. Black.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN.

MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Redbreast ...Lt Comdr W Hose ... ...R Navy
H M S Perseus ...Comdr H Christian ...R Navy
R I M S Dalhousie ...Capt J C Horder...R I Marine

IN THE STREAM.

R I M S Hardinge...Capt S D Vale ...R I Marine
H M S Hyacinth ...Capt A W Heneage...Flagship
H M S Highflyer ...Capt Hickly ...R Navy
R I M S Palinurus...Comdr C S Hickman ...Surney St

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MAY 7.

Asgard	2712 Reick	T Morrison & Co
Alavi	2324 Friam-Hill	B & P S N Co
Badree	1439 Lloyd	H A Hassum
Bendu	2320 Millson	R A Willis
Bahadur	2936 Crebbin	G G Tejpal & Co
Fitzclarence	2589 Mc Lannan	T Morrison & Co
Frankly	3617 Yell	W & A G Co
Garscube	2297 Storey	W & A G & Co
Islami	1604 Newby	B & P S N Co
Kirly Bank	2092 Kerr	W & A G & Co
Kasara	505 Chappell	M M & Co
Loch Tay	3416 Stephen	W & A G Co
Lawada	2124 Kilpatrick	M M & Co
Monsori	1735 Hanna	B & P S N Co
Mozaffari	1387 Molony	B & P S N Co
Nownel Bahr	178 Macoda	Sultan of Muscat
Nuddea	1944 Gum-Cunningham	M M & Co
Obra	3520 Cammack	M M & Co
Peninsular	3047 Aden	13-16 P & O Co
Rydal Hall	2139 Jones	Killick Nixon & Co
Shahlum	1918 Davison	M'tins ...8-5 H A Hassum
Shah Ameer	1921 Ledbertter	A. H. Hassum
Sanctoria	2379 Ward	The Bombay Co
Singa	1912 Currie	S Wallace & Co
Wearmouth	2339 Chito	The Bombay Co
Wearbeck	2446 Thompson	
Xima	146 Mahomed	Shah S N Co

VESSEL IN DOCK.—MAY 7.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Celtic King	3589	Humphrey	Anwerp	24-5	F M & Co
B Hindoo	3156	Jones	Hull	16-5	F Muir & Co
C & R Africa	1301	Whitehead	N F	11-5	M M & Co
D & E Colaba	3899	Robertson	Antwerp	15-5	M M & Co
F Langton Hall	2882	Heddie	K'chi	13-5	K Nixon & Co
H Ahmadi	1640	Hughes	Jedda	12-5	B & P S Co
N Hartport	2503	Holman	Philadelphia	9-5	R A Willis
O Sultan	1781	Quiriet	Z'bar	27-5	A Strandes
P English Monarch	3207	Frogatt	Baltimore	14-5	R A W

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Malta	3900	Tocque	Shanghai	26-5	P & O Co
2 Mossilia	3250	Thomson	L'pool	14-5	W & A G Co
9 Gutenfels	3551	Diedrichsen	K'chi	10-5	Glade & Co
10&11 Arcadia	3534	Valentine	Shanghai	12-5	P & O Co
12 Caledonia	3529	Peters	London	9-5	P & O Co
15 Takasaki Maru	2943	Mocker	Kobe	8-5	N Y Kaisha
16 Kaiser	1718	Holdt	Z'bar	8-5	A Strandes

H W V D

Linga	943	Mc Diarmid	K'chi ...8-5 M M & Co
Ponani	552	Shamsudin	B'nagar. 9-5 Bo S N CoLd
Saraswati	443	Esmail	Mangalore 8-5 Bo S N CoLd

ARRIVAL.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From
6	Obra s	Commack ...	Rangoon, April 15

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Dumra s	Cutbush	Persian Gulf &c
	Lalpoora s	Fry	Calcutta, &c
	Umlali s	Richard	Hull, &c

The steamer Malta, for China &c began to load yesterday.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s s. Matiana left London on the afternoon of the 6th instant.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s s. Mombassa left Suez on the evening of the 6th instant.

THE N. Y. K. steamer Yeboshi Maru, left Singpore for Hongkong yesterday.

THE N. Y. K. steamer Yetorofu Maru, left Singapore for Colombo yesterday.

THE Florio and Rubattino, S. N. Co.'s s.s. Capri from Bombay arrived at Hongkong on the 6th instant.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. Oriental with the homeward Mails of the 2nd instant arrived at Aden at 4-30 a. m. on Thursday the 7th instant.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. Mooltan with the outward Mails of the 1st instant left Suez at 1-30 a.m. on Thursday the 7th instant.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	From
28	Thornbeck	Calcutta
29	Lord Kelvin	Cuddalore
May		
1	Politician	London
2	Clan Mackay	Galle
4	Nairung	Calcutta
5	Golconda	Calcutta
5	Lindula	Negapatam
5	Palamcotta	Rangoon

TRY A BOTTLE & CONVINCE.

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls Positively Cure

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, etc., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for study or business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements of special value to Professional and Literary Men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Athletes Business men, and all engaged in mental occupation.

In Neurasthenia and in old age the effects of these Pearls are peculiarly marked.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve, and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Price Rs. 2-0 per Bottle of 40 Pills.

Mr. J.C. Britto from Ponda writes that :—"Prof. James Electro-Tonic Pearls did me more good than all other medicine or Pills or the most marvelous Electric belt, that would be produced. Please send immediately two more bottles of it."

P. Shankar Dass, Medical Officer, Patur, Akola, writes that :—Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls completely cured a woman suffering from hysteria although she was given up as hopless.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine, and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
155-1 MARKET, BOMBAY, No. 2.

AN OLD ADVERTISEMENT.

An advertisement which appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* in 1882 may amuse our readers :—

"THE GREAT INDIAN CIRCUS."

Under patronage of Royal Duke of Knought, K. C. B., &c.

N. B. (THIS CIRCUS IS THE VERY BETTER, THEREFORE HE COMES TO SEE THAT.)

The performance preparation will be commence at 8 p. m.

PART I.

1. Some horses will make a very good tricks.
2. The klown will come and talk with that horses, therefore audience will laugh himself very much.
3. The lady will walk on horses back and horse is jumping very much also.
4. That klown will make a joking words and lady will become too angry, therefore klown will run himself away.
5. This is the very good gimnastiks.
6. One man will walk on wire-tight, he is doing very nicely, because he is professor of that.

REFRESHMENTS 10 MTS.

PART II.

1. One man will make so tricks of trapeze, audience will fraid himself very much.
2. Dogs will jump and roll in the mud.
3. One Lady will make himself so bend, then everybody he will think, that is the rubber lady.
4. This is the very good trick also.
5. One boy will fall a ball from top side, then he can catch that ball, before that ball can fall.
6. This is the better jumping trick.

REFRESHMENTS 10 MTS.

PART III.

Then will come the very good Dramatic.

NOTICE.

No sticks will be allowed in the spectator, and he shall not smoke also.

CHARGES FOR ENTRANCE.

1st Class,	Rs. 2.	3rd Class,	Annas 8.
2nd "	" 1.	There is no any 4th Class.	

GUNESH B. NAREYAN,
Manager.

B——Dec : 1882.

ALL who take an interest in the work of our younger artists will learn with regret of the death of Charles Maurice Detmold. He and his brother, Edward Detmold, were twins in Art as in birth ; their etchings, notably of birds and animals, were wonderful examples of refined and sensitive work, while their illustrations to Mr. Kipling's "Jungle-Book" added greatly to the charm of that delightful production. Both brothers had of late given up etching to devote their talents to painting ; they were inseparable in their artistic pursuits, and death has snapped a remarkable partnership of methods and aims.

THE appointment of Mr. A. F. Pinhey as District and Sessions Judge of Vizagapatam and Mr. F. H. Hamnett's transfer to Madura have been cancelled. It is reported that Mr. Pinhey will act as a Judge of the Madras High Court in the room of Sir Ralph Benson, who is going on leave.

M. SERAPHIMOFF, a master-gardner living at Voronezh, recently arrived at St. Petersburg, with several specimens of black roses, which he claims to have produced. If M. Seraphimoff's new flower is what he claims it is, he will have solved a problem which has puzzled gardners for many years.

WHILE taking up the floor of an empty house at Patrocinia, Brazil, a poor woman found embedded in the earth beneath a diamond of the first water and perfect shape, weighing 220 carats. It is the second largest diamond ever found in America.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP", which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

DAILY EXPORTS—MAY 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—40 bales wool, R Rampratab ; 33 bales wool, H Metha and Co ; 8 cases yarn, Bradbury Brady and Co ; 77 bales cotton waste and 2 bales rags, S Ramji and Co ; 525 cwt myrabollams, A Khimji ; 900 cwt myrabollams, E Oomersey ; 316 bales cotton Ralli Bros ; 400 bales cotton Gaddum and Co ; 105 cwt gum, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—1,500 cwt gingellyseed, J Fachiri ; 100 cwt turmeric, Nasservanji Bros and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Massilia s—14 bales yarn, Bradbury Brady and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Massilia s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 320 bales cotton Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR HULL.

Hindoo s—4,018 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Celtic King s—55 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co ; 255 bales cottonfly and waste and 300 bales hemp, K Visram and Co ; 2,001 cwt rapeseed, Dhunjibhoy B Petit and Co ; 2,000 cwt castorseed and 1,000 cwt poppyseed, J Fachiri ; 440 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Gutenfels s—115 bales cottonfly, W Wolf and Sons; 2,900 cwt bone meal, M Jamal ; 201 cwt poppyseed, Worman and Co ; 90 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co ; 1,750 cwt myrabollams, W Becher ; 2,000 cwt myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co ; 450 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR BREMEN.

Gutenfels s—220 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Takasaki Maru s.—50 bales twist The M. B. Kaisha.

Arcadia s.—800 bales twist David Sassoon and Co ; 106 cwt sharkfins K. N. Miani and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Arcadia s.—210 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co ; 200 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

Takasaki Maru s.—200 bales Cotton, The M. B. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Takasaki Maru s.—2 bales Cotton, Ralli Bros ; 76 bales cotton, The M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Takasaki Maru s.—50 bales cotton, The M. B Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Takasaki Maru s.—35 bales cotton, The M. B. Kaisha.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 2 for six line or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DUCASSE.—March 25, at 13A, Lindsay Street, Calcutta, the wife of Ernest Henry Ducasse, of a daughter. (Still born).

MURRAY.—April 30, at Mussoorie, the wife of J. O. D. Murray, Opium Department, of a son, still-born.

DEATHS.

WHITELEY.—April 30, Mrs. S. A. Whiteley in Allahabad after a prolonged illness of five years.

FITZGERALD.—April 30, at Agra, of pneumenia, Ida Constance, second daughter of the late W. F. Fitz Gerald.

DUCASSE.—May 2, at Mogul Serai, in the Railway train, Nellie Juliette, the beloved wife of Ernest Henry Ducasse, of 13A, Lindsay Street, after a painful and lingering illness.

DIMMOCK.—May 1, at Konnagar, of cholera, Charles W. Dimmock, age 33, assistant in Messrs. D. Waldie and Co.

H. T. BINKS.
UNDERTAKER AND MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

DHANAMAL CHELLARAM,
62-64, MEDOWS ST., FORT, BOMBAY.
A LARGE Assortment of JEWELLERY SILVER-WARE JAPANESE SILKS CHINESE SILKS—FLOWERED and EMBROIDERED ; CREPES—EMBROIDERED SILK. DRESSES and BLOUSES—EMBROIDERED Always in Stock
JAPANESE, CHINESE, EGYPTIAN, and PERSIAN CURIOSITIES displayed in large Variety.

Kemp & Co Ltd

"BETTER THAN QUININE."

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE—MADE from the active principle of the Chiretta Plant, which has only been isolated by D. S. Kemp, F. C. S. HAS a most remarkable effect in MALARIAL FEVER, NEURALGIA, WANT of APPETITE, &c. The following are the compounds we manufacture.

		Rs. a.
SACCHARO—CHIRETTINE	1½ oz. bottle	1 8
" "	3 " "	1 8
" "	4 " "	2 8
CHIRETTOVIN	per 24 " "	2 8
" "	" 12 " "	1 0

This is a rich wine, elegant and palatable, giving all the Tonic effects of Chiretta.

CHIRETTONES—Per box of 100 Re. 1. These contain 5 grains of Saccharo-Chirettine in each, the cheapest and most effective Fever Cure in existence—

		Rs. a.
CHIRETTONES—Antimalarial, (Better than Quinine Compound Antimalarial Pills)	Bottle of	25 0 12
" "	" "	100 1 12
CHIRETTONES with Iron	" "	25 0 12
" "	" "	100 1 12
CHIRETTONES CAMPHORATED	" "	25 0 12
" "	" "	100 1 12
CHIRETTONES with Arsenic and Strychnia	" "	25 0 12
" "	" "	100 1 12
CHIRETTONES AMMONIATED	" "	25 0 12
" "	" "	100 1 12

Better than Ammoniated Quinine—

PREPARED ONLY BY

Kemp & Co Ltd

THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 8m. Sun sets, 7h. 3m. High water, 3-48m., 5-8a. Low water, 9-54m.

P. and O. steamer "Arabia," with English mails of 24th ultimo, due to arrive at 6 a.m.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament Royal Scots vs. R. I. M. Dockyard, Drawn game will be replayed at 5-40 p.m., Marine Lines ground.

Ward election of a Municipal Councillor, Fort Ward, Municipal Office.

Gaiety Theatre, the Empire Vaudeville Company, 9-30 p. m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

The Royal Bioscope, Esplanade.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—May 8th, First Quarter, 4h. 53-3m. p. m. ; May 16th, Full Moon, 10h. 2-4m. a. m. ; May 23rd, Last Quarter, 5h. 47-2m. a. m. ; May 30th, New Moon, 8h. 44-5m. a.m. ; May 8th in Apogee, 11h. p.m. ; May 20th, in Perigee, 6h. a. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Saturday, May 9.—Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, Cinderella Dance, 9 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 7m. Sun sets, 7h. 3m. High water, 5-3m., 6-21a. Low water, 0-24m., 11-15a.

Sunday, May 10.—3rd Sunday after Easter. Sun rises, 6h. 7m. Sun sets, 7h. 4m. High water, 6-40m., 7-31a. Low water, 1-26m., 0-45a.

Monday, May 11.—Volkart's United Press Company, 7 Marine Street, 3-30 p.m. The New French Press Company, 7 Marine Street, 4 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 6m. Sun sets, 7h. 4m. High water, 3-10m., 8-20a. Low water, 2-12m., 1-52a.

Tuesday, May 12.—Karachi Ice Company, 15 Tamarind Lane, 4 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 6m. Sun sets 7h. 4m., High water, 9-1m., 9-2a. Low water, 2-49m., 2-46a.

Wednesday, May 13.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 5m.; Sun sets, 7h. 5m.; High water, 9-45m., 9-41a.; Low water, 3-23m., 3-34a.

Thursday, May 14.—New East India Press Company, 3 Tamarind Lane, 3 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 5m.; Sun sets, 7h. 5m.; High water, 10-25m., 10-18a.; Low water, 3-56m., 4-18a.

Never bear more than one trouble at a time. Somep eople bear three kinds—All they have ever had, All they have now, And all they expect to have.

SANTA CRUZ RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION'S DISPENSARY.—During the last month ending 30th April 1908 the number of patients treated in this Dispensary was 240 ; among them the number of men 125, women 68, and children 47. The daily average attendance was 6 to 14.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan, per s. s "Takasaki Maru," will be closed at the General Post Office, at 1 p.m., on Saturday the 9th current. Parcel mail for Japan close at 1 p.m. the same day.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia, per s.s. "Arcadia," will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 12th current.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN PRABHU.—We regret to announce the untimely death on Wednesday, after a prolonged illness of Mr. Sockerji Sunderjee Dhuradhur the third grand son of the late Mr. Janardhan Abaji Chitewale, a Pathare Prabhu landlord. The sad event took place at the deceased's garden bungalow at Upper Mahim. The deceased leaves behind him an old mother, two brothers and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn his loss. The funeral was largely attended.

FATAL BURSTING OF HYDRO-EXTRACTOR.—Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner for Bombay, yesterday held an inquest on view of the bodies of Mussahib Ilahi (30), and Mawla Usman, (30), mill-hands, at the Bomonji Petit Mills, Tardeo. It appears, from the evidence adduced, that on Wednesday the deceased were working in the dyeing department of the Mills when the hydro-extractor suddenly burst and killed them. Mr. J. W. Crook, Superintending Engineer of the Maneckji Petit Mills stated that after examining the broken as well as the standing parts of the extractor he was of opinion that the burst was due to the pressure of yarns against the sides of the copper-plate causing it to bulge, and that this bulging caught some of the standing parts of the machine. From the condition in which the machine now was, he thought that it must have given some warning and that one of the deceased men must have been in the act of stopping it. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

BICYCLE TAX.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Would you kindly allow me space to complain of this very vexatious and unjust tax ? It is unjust because not 25 per cent. of the owners of bicycles are called upon to pay the tax. I am one of the unfortunate victims that happen to have been caught, and I resent it exceedingly because of the fact that I am only one picked out of dozens of bicycle-owners who are never called upon to pay. It is exceedingly unjust for another reason : it does not touch the "well-to-do," or those best able to pay. An unfortunate native clerk or workman who finds house-rent almost prohibitive in or near his work in the heart of the city moves further afield, with advantage to both his health and his pocket, a bicycle (the poor man's ghari) enables him to do this with ease and advantage, but this infamous tax just about neutralizes any financial benefit he might derive from getting a dwelling in a healthier and more economical district. Another item, the revenue, derived from it can scarce pay for the cost of raising it. If they want to turn taxation into a benefit to the community why don't they tax the useless dog. It would rid our streets of those heart-breaking sights, the poor wretched masses of skin, bone, and festering sores, supposed to have been a dog sometime that one sees everywhere and is an absolute disgrace to our civilization. Calcutta has taken the dog question in hand with good results, why should we still be a disgrace to Humanity in a small matter like this ?—Yours, &c.,

JO HOOKM.

Bombay, May 6.

THE NAWAB OF SACHIN'S ANNIVERSARY.

As the 4th May was the day on which His Highness the Nawab of Sachin was installed to the Gadi last year, a Durbar was held to receive the congratulations of his relatives, officers and leading subjects of the State. After the presentation of the 'nazars' the Dewan and the Naib Dewan made speeches conveying the congratulations and hearty good wishes of the subjects to the Nawab Saheb A long programme of festivities in celebration of the Installation day was arranged as follows :—5th May, by His Highness, "At Home" at which leading residents of Dumas presented. On the 7th and 8th, Theatre and Sports. The enthusiasm shown by the people is a proof of the esteem and affection in which His Highness is held by all sections of the State. At the request of His Highness' relatives, Dumas is to be presented with a Town Hall and a Library in commemoration of the Installation of His Highness. A suitable sum has been subscribed by relatives and the leading subjects of the State.

NEW SOLICITORS OF THE HIGH COURT.

Out of forty-two articled clerks who competed at the last examination for the office of Solicitor of the High Court, the following five are declared to have passed the examination :—Messrs. Bapuji Dadabhoy Lam, Soorujmul B. Mehta, Rustomji Sorabji Captain, Narmadashanker P. Vakil, and Rustomji Perozshah Mody.

MR. A. O. JONES, Captain of the English eleven which recently visited Australia, stated to an interviewer at Home on the 16th April that none of his team was much impressed by the virility of the Australian bowling. "The Colonial outlook in regard to bowling was not bright, but the batting was likely to be particularly strong for many years to come."

THERE is much to be said according to the "Globe," for Sir John Quick's proposal for a Grand Assembly of the Empire to be held every five years, to discuss such questions as military and naval defence, emigration, the ocean Mail and cable services, and preferential trade. "But on some of the main points of the scheme Sir John has gone hopelessly astray. It is only right that the Colonies should have a voice in the affairs of the Empire ; but with the best will in the world we could hardly contemplate Newfoundland possessing the same voice as ourselves. In any practicable proposals for any such Council or Assembly, call it what we will, the head must still be the head, the trunk the trunk, and the less important parts of the Empire the less weighty part of the Council."

THE MESSAGE OF PEACE is always appreciated and respected by all true men, for many of us hope the time is not far distant when it may be universally adopted by all nations. When this comes to pass, happiness and pros

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

OUR BORDER WAR.

The "Pioneer."—It is evident to all the world that the situation on the North-West Frontier is now nothing less than one of undeclared war with Afghanistan. The attack of Landi Kotal and the invasion of territory under recognised British control by an Afghan force among which are many of the Amir's militia constitutes an indubitable act of war upon which the Government, averse as it is to a quarrel, will find it difficult to put any other construction. It was no promiscuous gathering of hillmen of the usual type, swollen by volunteer recruits from roundabout as the news and excitement of the enterprise spread through the villages. The force marched openly, by the main roads, in regular organised formation; and the Amir's officials, once more, carefully looked the other way and made not the least effort to check its progress. If they moved at all it was to render active assistance to the Sufi Mullah and others who were proceeding undisguisedly to an attempt on British territory. The arsenals of the State were freely drawn upon for arms and ammunition; and in the meantime the autocratic ruler of the country and his court sit idle in Kabul in an attitude of complete indifference to what is passing. This is a situation that clearly goes beyond the equivocal. The "casus belli" is there: but whether we shall accept the challenge is, of course another matter. A war with Afganistan is a miserable undertaking to look forward to. It so obviously offers nothing, not even the likelihood of more stable relations for the future, that assuredly it should not be embarked on except in the last necessity. The feeling of this explains the desperate attempts that are being made at home to regard the Landi Kotal incident as one of no consequence—the familiar gathering of excited mountaineers, another Zakka Khel raid, and so forth: it explains also the anxiety in high quarters to whitewash the Amir and to regard his conduct as mere laxity. These efforts are very intelligible, but they are not candid. The future course of events will largely depend on the attitude of the Afghans themselves. The Khyber must be kept clear and the gathering must disperse from its neighbourhood before our military preparedness can relax: and on the other hand we cannot retain a large force indefinitely under arms waiting on the chance of its pleasing the Afghans to make another demonstration. Some understanding with the Government at Kabul will clearly have to be reached, and the way to make it effectual will not be to ignore the Amir's responsibility for what has happened, but to let him know clearly that the part he has played is fully appreciated.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

The "Statesman":—Some of the railway companies continue to ignore the request made by the Railway Board to communicate immediate information to the press of all accidents occurring on their lines. The accidents to a train carrying troops to join the Frontier Field Force, which is reported in our telegraphic columns to-day, occurred on April 28th but only now does the news of it filter through to the press, nor is possible to claim, as far as one can see, that military exigencies required the preservation of secrecy in the matter. On the other hand it is easy to understand that the occurrence is one which the officials of the railway company might have an interest in keeping to themselves. For two miles this train, engaged in the most urgent business that the State can entrust to a railway, travelled with two wheels of a front carriage off the rails, subjecting a large body of troops proceeding to the front to the most imminent risk of an appalling accident because, as the report states there were no means of communication between passengers and guard. Thus it was only when the train was negotiating a curve that the occupants of the affected carriage were able to attract the attention of the driver. As a consequence a mishap which, had the train been brought to an immediate standstill, might have been set right in a very short time resulted in the damage of the permanent way over a long distance, damage in the repair of which six and a half hours were occupied. In the meanwhile all traffic was suspended and even now trains passing over this portion of the line are required to move at a cautious pace. The occurrence of a preventible delay of so serious a character at such a juncture is one which calls for strict investigation.

CALCUTTA MOTORISTS.

The "Indian Daily News."—The question of motor-cars and the accidents attendant upon their use has now become a matter of heated controversy in Calcutta. There are some who affirm that the road-hog is unduly prevalent in Calcutta. Others say that the fault lies with the horse user and the pedestrians. A gentleman of the latter opinion writes a letter which appears elsewhere in our columns to-day. He brings forward an instance in proof of his contention in which the villain of the piece—"horrescimus referentes"—is a High Court Judge. If, quality of this sort will ruthlessly run down the unoffending motor-car, what are we to expect of lowlier people? This apart, however, there is probably a good deal in our correspondent's contention; and a good deal in the contention of the other side. For there are careful and conscientious motorists and careless and unconscionable ones. And the same mixture of character also occurs among other road users. In England the motor controversy has also risen into prominence largely owing to a table prepared by the Secretary of the Highways Protection League showing remarkable increase in the number of motor accidents and convictions which have taken place in the United Kingdom during the first three months of this year as compared with last. The figures show:—

	1908.	1907.
Motorists summoned ...	403	148
Motorists convicted ...	365	135
For dangerous driving...	94	69
Exceeding speed limit...	230	43
Other offences ...	32	23
Accidents (total) ...	199	128
People killed ...	42	32
People injured ...	145	71

The first five figures, of course, depend so largely upon the vagaries and personal feelings of local Magistrates and local authorities that little can be judged from the increases. The most significant figures are the growth in killed and injured. But even there we must correct the impression conveyed by some knowledge of the increase in the users and use of the motor-car.

THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AT COIMBATORE.

The "Madras Mail"—The publication of the Rules relating to the College of Agriculture, Coimbatore, particulars of which will be found in another column, will be welcomed as a sign that the new buildings are nearing completion, and that the time approaches when the mill, through which the young men, in this country who aspire to an agricultural career, both in Government Service and outside it, will have to pass, will soon be in full working order. The foundation of the new buildings was laid, in September, 1906, by H. E. Sir Arthur Lawley, who then promised to help the Agricultural Department forward in its great work by every means in his power. Mr. A. C. Castlestuart Stuart also clearly enunciated what the policy of the Department was to be, describing each of the various links in the chain between the Coimbatore Institute and the ryot population. The new institution, he said was to fulfil a two-fold purpose:—"The problems connected with the agriculture of Presidency will be studied in the laboratory and in the field, while students will be given a thorough general education in all branches of agricultural science. The farm will afford a field for experiment and for the test of laboratory research as well as a training ground for the student in the practical application of science to agriculture. The institution and the farm will form the nucleus out of which the fully organised Department will gradually be developed."

The new College at Coimbatore is to supersede the Saidapet Agricultural College, which was founded nearly forty years ago, and its establishment, as well as that of the Research Institute, marks a new era in the history of Madras agriculture. This was only made possible by the special grant made to this Presidency by the Government of India in 1905, and it is satisfactory to note that no time has been wasted in putting this money to good use. The buildings were not expected to be completed till September next, but it is evident that they will be ready for the accommodation of the students considerably before that date, since the opening session is to commence on the 1st June. The Central Farm has been in process of preparation for the practical part of the training under the able superintendence of Mr. C. J. W. Shepperson for many months past. The site chosen, for which Messrs. Castlestuart Stuart and Barber were chiefly responsible, is eminently suitable, the locality being healthy, and the land which is a fine, compact block comprising just those diversities which are required to demonstrate the different conditions which confront the farmer in this country. The buildings, both in connection with the College and Research Institute and the Farm, have been skilfully designed and substantially erected so that the work should progress steadily and without interruption.

The chief feature of the Rules now published is the way in which the path of the would-be agriculturist is made smooth for him, which is as it should be in a case like this where it is all important to attract the right class of man. No fees will be charged for tuition or lodging, the students having to pay for their board alone. Admission is to be by selection, full discretion remaining with the Principal; and young men from all parts of India are eligible, provided they have reached the age of 18 years and have passed the Matriculation or Entrance Examination of an Indian University. The College is primarily intended for the practical training of those who propose to practise agriculture in after life as their main profession, and the list of subjects to be imparted is certainly comprehensive. All students will be obliged to go through the general course during their first year, but thereafter they may elect to continue the general course and qualify for the Diploma of Agriculture, which will henceforth be a "sine qua non" for all who seek for employment the Agriculture Department; or they may enter for one or more separate courses of instruction on agricultural subjects, receiving, on the completion of each course, a certificate furnished by the the Principal in the prescribed form.

For the institution to prove the success it deserves to be, the only remaining requirement would appear to be, therefore, full classes of intelligent pupils, and these we have no doubt will be forthcoming. The demand for agricultural instructors, such as the graduates of the College should be qualified to be, is both urgent and increasing not only in this Presidency but all over India. In the Annual, Reports of the Madras Departmental of Agriculture more specially, this need has been insisted upon year by year. Any well-behaved student, therefore, who applies himself with diligence to his work during the three years course prescribed should be able to count with practical certainty on a lucrative appointment at the end of that time; while to young landholders whose well-being depends on agricultural, and whose success in after life will mainly depend upon their own exertions the College will offer an unrivalled opportunity of acquiring a practical acquaintance with modern agricultural science.

TRANSPORT PASSAGES.

The "Civil and Military Gazette:"—Whatever the merits of Lord Curzon's rule it is notorious that it produced certain effects which a full-clown Royal Commission has been investigating. He is more than the ordinary strong man who has strength to delegate their various functions judiciously to the men on the spot. "The effect of over-centralisation" writes a Karachi correspondent "has been apparent in the trooping this last season in Karachi. To take the case of the last transport that left for Home the "Rewa." Several days before she sailed she had dozens of officers' berths vacant. There were at least that number of persons eligible for the vacant berths staying in Karachi, homeward bound, and doing all that in them lay to secure passages. The local authorities had no discretion allowed them to allot the berths, and this state of things continued to the very end. The "Rewa" sailed with her numerous vacant berths, and a large number of eligible applicants were left behind lamenting. Now comes the most unkindest cut of all. Within a few hours of the "Rewa" being clear of the harbour, a telegram came from Headquarters giving the local authorities leave to fill up the vacancies at their discretion! The "Rewa", however, is a turbine-boat and we had nothing that could recall her. Various of his Majesty's officers and their wives, done out of the passages actually meant for them, were thus reduced to getting Home as best they might. It does seem hard and absurd that such mismanagement should occur. The old unblushing favouritism was almost better than the stupid red-tape which brought about this muddle. Officers are notoriously underpaid, passage rates homewards are infamously high, and the least that might be done is to let officers have, to the last berth available, the advantage of the transports. The cost to Government is practically nothing. The gain to the Service is sufficiently great to be considered.

A Paris cabman who was summoned for refusing to convey a "fare," pleaded that he recognised in the fare a woman cab driver, and that it was against his principles to allow her to engage his cab.

The Prince crushed the newspapers containing the petition into a shapeless ball, and flung them from his window into the street. Then donning a false beard, the "Mail" says, he drove with a friend to Sherry's Restaurant, New York, where the interviewers promptly recaptured him. The Prince removed the beard and poured out the vials of his wrath against Socialists and American newspapers. He announced that, far from being without visible means of support, he enjoyed an income of £3,000 from his estates in Alsace.

HOW TO KEEP COOL

We recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical.

See that "Condy's Fluid" is on the label. Sold by all Chemists.

Condy's Fluid is guaranteed to contain NO Permanganate of Potash. Condy's, Goswell Rd., London, Eng.

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The Season Reports for the week ending 5th May give the following information:—

LARKANA.

Harvesting of rabi crops generally completed, and threshing in progress. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation. Supply of fodder deficient in some places. Drinking water-supply adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient and in fair condition. Price of rice 5, of jowari 10, of bajri 11 and of wheat 8 seers per rupee. Quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee at Larkana 38 per cent. less than normal.

HYDERABAD.

Harvesting of rabi crops completed except in Badin and Guni talukas. Threshing in progress. Lands being prepared for next season. Cattle in good condition except in Kandiaro, Digri and Hala talukas. Fodder dear but sufficient except in Shahdadpur, Hala, Digri and Kandiaro talukas. Drinking water-supply adequate. Price of rice at Hyderabad 6, of bajri 9½, of jowari 10 and of wheat 7½ seers per rupee. Quantity of food-grains purchaseable per rupee at Hyderabad 47 per cent. less than normal.

PANCH MAHALS.

Fodder supply sufficient. Drinking water sufficient in western mahals, but scarcity felt in eastern mahals, which is being met by sinking wells from tagai grants made to the people. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Price of bajri 9½, of maize 10½, of wheat 6½ and of rice 7 seers per rupee. Price of fodder Re. 1-8-0 per 100 bundles. Quantity of bajri, maize wheat and rice purchasable per rupee at Godhra 38,60.50 and 49 per cent. less than normal respectively. Stocks of grain sufficient. Distress not severe in western mahalas but is very severe in eastern mahals where famine has been declared. Thirteen famine relief works in progress in eastern mahals. Wages of agricultural labourers 8, 6 and 4 pice for males, females and children respectively. No emaciation noticed. No aimless wandering noticed. Supply of labour sufficient. Liberal suspensions of land revenue and tagai and liberal grants of tagai given in eastern mahals. Physical condition of people generally good.

KAIRA.

Harvesting of castor oil-seed crops continues. Summer crops thriving. Picking of cotton continues. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Drinking water-supply adequate. Water in irrigation tanks and wells not quite sufficient. Price of bajri 9, of wheat 8½ and of rice 7 seers per rupee. Price of jowari kadbi Rs. 7 and of bajri Rs. 4 per 100 bundles. Quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee at Kaira 39 and at Cambay 31 per cent. less than normal.

EAST KHANDESH.

Harvesting of wheat almost completed. Irrigated rabi crops generally in good condition. Threshing in progress. Lands being prepared for next season. Estimated outturn of cotton and bajri fair, and of other crops fair to poor except in Jamner and Raver talukas, where it is fair to good. Fodder-supply sufficient except in Amalner and Yaval talukas, where grass is imported from the Satpudas, and in Yaval taluka people feed their cattle with leaves of trees. Fodder getting very dear. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Drinking water-supply and water in irrigation tanks, channels and wells sufficient for the present, but some difficulty will be experienced later on, as water-level in rivers and wells is going down. Water-supply diminishing in Amalner and Pachora talukas and Bhadgaon petha. Price of rice 6 seers 8 chataks, of bajri 11 seers 1 chatak, of jowari 10 seers 6 chataks, of wheat 7 seers 4 chataks and of pulse 7 seers 2 chataks per rupee. Quantity of food-grains purchaseable per rupee 41·35 per cent. less than normal. Stocks of grain sufficient. Demand for labour adequate. No emigration during week. Rates of wages for males 3 to 4 annas, for females 2 to 3 annas and for children 1 to 2 annas. General condition of cultivating and labouring classes fair. Tagai is being granted to cultivators.

WEST KHANDESH.

Threshing of kharef bajri and rabi crops continues. Lands being prepared for next season. Agricultural stock and fodder-supply sufficient. Water-supply for drinking purposes insufficient in Nandurbar taluka. Irrigation water failing in some places. Prices of food-grains stationary. Price of wheat 7 seers 7 chataks, of jowari 10 seers 2 chataks, of bajri 10 seers 6¾ chataks and of rice 5 seers 7½ chataks per rupee. Quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee 43·2 per cent. less than normal. Supply of labour normal. Test works nowhere needed except for hill-tribes, for whom forest famine works are opened in Taloda taluka. Dole to village servants being distributed.

AHMEDNAGAR.

Lands being prepared for next season. Fodder sufficient for the present but getting dear. Supply of water insufficient in parts of Shrigonda, Jamkhed, Rahuri, Nevasa and Sangamner talukas. Agricultural stock generally insufficient. Price of bajri 11 seers 14 chataks and of jowari 12 seers 6 chataks per rupee. Price of kadbi 40 seers per rupee. Quantity of jowari purchasable per rupee at Nagar 46 per cent. less than normal. Stocks of grain sufficient. Rates of wages 2 to 4 annas. Ten persons emigrated from Karjat to Baramati. Condition of cultivating and labouring classes generally fair except in parts of Akola taluka.

BIJAPUR.

Rain during week 10 cents at Bijapur, in the district maximum 30 cents at Hungund, minimum 5 cents at Muddebihal. Lands being prepared for next season. Agricultural prospects not good in Indi and Bijapur talukas and Jath State. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock sufficient. Cattle generally in good condition. Irrigation tanks dried up. Drinking water sufficient except in parts of Badami, Bagalkot and Bijapur talukas. Stocks of grain sufficient. Price of jowari at Bijapur 12½, of bajri 12½, of rice, 7, of wheat 7½ and of kadbi 60 seers per rupee. Quantity of jowari and bajri purchasable per rupee 48 per cent. less than normal. High prices appear to be due to prevailing scarcity and to exportation of grain to other provinces. Rates of wages 2 to 4 annas for men, 1½ to 2 annas for women and 1 to 1½ annas for children General condition of town population, cultivators and field labourers fair.

SHOLAPUR.

Fifty cents of rain during week at Madha. Standing garden and irrigated crops in good condition. Lands being prepared for next season. Supply of fodder replenished to some extent by the harvest season. Agricultural stock in fair condition but the number is not sufficient generally: most of the cattle have been sent out of the district to more favourable tracts. Supply of water for drinking and for irrigation purposes inadequate. Deepening of wells by jumpers being actively pushed on. Supply of food-grains sufficient for the present. Price of jowari at Sholapur 13 seers 6 3/5 chataks and of bajri 12 seers 15 1/5 chataks per rupee. Quantity of food grains purchasable per rupee at Sholapur 42 per cent. less than normal. Supply of labour inadequate for the demand. Condition of cultivating and labouring classes fair. Rates of wages 2 to 4 annas.

BARODA.

Harvesting of wheat and peas continues in parts of Songhad mahal and of castor oil-seeds in parts of Kadi division. Harvesting of tobacco completed in Petlad mahal. Picking of cotton continues in parts of Baroda, Navsari and Kadi divisions and completed in Kadi mahal. Estimated outturn of cotton poor. Extraction of opium juce completed in Kadi division. Estimated outturn of opium good. Summer crops in good condition in parts of Kadi, Kalol, Sidhpur and Shianagar mahals. Supply of fodder deficient in parts of Baroda, Navsari and Kadi divisions. Agricultural stock in good condition. Water-supply adequate. Well and tank-water decreasing. Price of wheat at Baroda 14½, of bajri 18, of jowari 21, of rice superior 9½ and of rice inferior 12 lbs. per rupee.

THE CALENDAR.

Proposed Change.

There has recently been brought before the House of Commons a scheme to alter and simplify the Calendar, Mr. Pearce proposing to make the ordinary year consist of 364 real days and one holiday (or "dies non"). At every leap year there would be two such "dies non." His idea is that the 364 days of the year could be symmetrically divided into 13 months of exactly four weeks each, and for every day of a month there would be a particular day of the week, the 1st, 8th, 15th, and 22nd days of every month, for instance, might be Sundays. This takes us back to the earliest historical times, when attempts were made to form a Calendar which should show men when to plough and when to sow, for without it successful agriculture would be impossible. Such a Calendar must perforce be based on movements of the heavenly bodies, and the religious life of the yearly civilised races was closely bound up with their astronomy. The earliest Calendar was probably founded on the changes of the moon, especially in Central Asia and Egypt, where stretches of desert had often to be crossed by night. And there is reason to suppose that at first the year had 360 days divided into 12 months of 30 days each; but in countries in which there were well marked seasons, as in the valleys of the Nile and Euphrates, this was soon abandoned for one of 365 days, five "epacts," being added at the end of the twelve months.

It is a trite saying that Egypt owes everything to the Nile, for since no rain falls, the country is dependent for its water entirely on the annual floods of that river. And in Egypt, therefore, the twelve months were divided into three "tetramenes" of four months each, those of flooding, of sowing, and of harvest, the signs of which represented water, growing plants, and a barn. The first month of the year was named "Thoth," and, originally, the first day of "Thoth" was the day on which the water of the Nile began to rise. But it was soon found that 365 did not represent the true number of days, for, that being nearly 365 1/4, at the end of every four years, the Nile began to rise one day later according to the Calendar, and this error increased as the years went on. Nevertheless, the Kings of Egypt had, on coming to the throne, to swear to keep the year of 365 days, and not to alter the number of "epacts." The priests knew quite how incorrect this number was, for they had at Karnak, in the great temple dedicated to Ra (the Sun God), a very good instrument for accurately determining the length of the tropical year. This magnificent structure, which is now

THE GRANDEST RUIN IN THE WORLD,

consisted of halls and courts connected by narrow openings extending in a straight line for over 500 yards, with at one end a cross-piece, the "propylon," over twice the length of St. Paul's Cathedral in London. The great hall is 340 feet long, and covers an area larger than that of St. Paul's, and contains pillars up to 62 feet in height. For miles in front there stretched an avenue of obelisks, the whole being in one straight line, so that, looking from the innermost darkened sanctuary; one would see through the courts and halls and between the obelisks a small patch of the horizon. And when the setting sun touched the horizon at the end of this long line it could be seen "a flood of shining splendour," as an ancient inscription on one of the obelisks says, and its light, passing through the darkened halls, would light up in the innermost sanctuary some highly polished image or pillar, which would then appear lit up as by a miracle, often referred to as the "manifestation of Ra." For a few seconds only would the light shine, and then the sun sank below the horizon. But the temple, with its long line of obelisks, was meant for more than the mere worship of the setting sun. Its very length prevented the light from entering the main shrine unless the sun set exactly in the direction of the temple's axis; and that was so aligned that this occurred only on the day of the summer solstice, so that only on that particular day was Ra manifested.

Here, then, we have a gigantic series of buildings devoted to determining the exact length of the interval from Solstice to Solstice, that is of the "tropical year." This explanation of the use of the temple at Karnak we owe to the fertile brain of Sir Norman Lockyer, from whose book, "The Dawn of Astronomy," many of the facts of this article are taken. The choice of the Summer Solstice as the beginning of the new year in Upper Egypt was undoubtedly due to the annual rising of the Nile, which then, as now, began on that day. In countries not dependent on an annual flood the return of the sun at the Winter Solstice from its wanderings in the South heralded the coming warmth and life, and was, as naturally, the beginning of the new year. Thus we find that in China the most important of all the State observances is performed on the day of the Winter Solstice, when prayers are offered, at the great Altar of Heaven, for rain in the early summer.

CHRISTMAS DAY.

Our great English festival—the one devoted above all others to mirth and gaiety,—was fixed for the 25th December, not, it is supposed, by Christ's birth, the exact day of which was uncertain, but because it was convenient to the early Christians to celebrate it as the time as the Roman festival of the *Saturnalia*, itself devoted to rejoicing at the return of the sun. On the other hand, in Lower Egypt, at Gizeh and Memphis, and in Nineveh, were temples which face due East, and were probably in the same way used for observation of the day of the Equinoxes, for then the sun would rise exactly in the East and stream into their innermost shrines. The temple at Jerusalem also faced East, and the Holy of Holies was entered by the High Priest once, only during the year, and that at the Spring Equinox, and we learn from Josephus that then a jewel (a sardonix) on his right shoulder would shine out "when God was present" but not at other times, "when God was displeased with their sacrifices." This was perhaps when, under the influence of Babylonian astronomy, the festival was held at the nearest new moon, instead of on the exact day of the equinox. It is interesting in this connection to note that Stonehenge was probably used to determine the exact day of the Summer Solstice, on which perhaps was held a great midsummer festival. For on that day the sun as it rose in B.C. 2000 cast the shadow of one great stone exactly on another stone in the centre of the circle, and the event was probably signalled over the country by bonfires. There was nothing heathenish in this use of a special day as determined by the progress of the sun, to mark a festival, for how else would that be fixed? Even our English churches are, or should be, so placed that the rising (orient) sun shines in through the East window on the day of the Patron Saint. It is, in fact, to this that we owe the word "orientation," the fashion of placing churches due East and West being of only recent origin.

The Egyptian Priests, not satisfied with the sun, but thinking no doubt that the stars which rose always at the same spot on the horizon would provide them with a more accurate clock, determined the first day of their astronomical year as that on which a star (Sirius) was visible just before the sun, a day which at first coincided with the Summer Solstice. The year so determined was about exactly 365 1-4 days, so that the first day of the common year would fall, every four years, one day earlier on this Sirius Calendar. For purposes of record any year was described by saying on what day of the Sirius Calendar, the "first of Thoth" fell. After 365 by 4 (1460) years, the New Year's Day on the two Calendars would again coincide, so that there was a cycle of 1460 years, the possible repetition of which has to be allowed for in reading Egyptian dates. The first attempt to correct the common Calendar was made by King Thanis, who, in B. C. 238, decreed that in every fourth year there should be six, not five, "epacts." The Leap Year, so decreed, was not, however, universally adopted, and for the next 200 years there were three Calendars in use in Egypt. In B.C. 23 this confusion was done away with, the sidereal year of 365 1-4 days being finally established at Alexandria.

The Roman year of twelve months began originally in March, from which we get the name September, October, November, and December, for the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th months, but in the time of Numa it was made to begin with January. The months were alternately of 29 and 30 days, and extra days were added occasionally to bring the year to the right length. But the Calendar having got into a hopeless state of confusion, Julius Caesar adopted the Alexandrine year, and made the months alternately of 30 and 31 days, with the exception of February, which had in normal years 29 days. His successor, Augustus, gave to the next month after Julius his own name, and, not wishing to be considered in any way inferior to his predecessor, added one day to it, altering the succeeding months, so that September and November had only 30, and October and December 31 days. The extra day was taken from the already short month of February, which thus had the present number, 28. But since, on account of a slow change in the direction of the earth's axis, the solar year is a little shorter than the sidereal, the Calendar was seen after a while to be at fault, and in 1582 Pope Gregory decreed that the extra day of Leap Year should be admitted every 100 years but added every 400. At the same time 10 days were omitted so as to bring the date of the Spring Equinox (21st March) to the same day of the month as it was at the time of the Council of Nicæa. Though adopted at once in countries controlled by the Church of Rome, the Gregorian Calendar did not come into force in England till 1752, when another day, making 11 in all, had to be passed over.

Our Calendar has, therefore, come down to us from the ancient Egyptian Priests, who more than 4,000 years ago had had the same system as we at the beginning of the eighteenth century. The divisions into twelve months is theirs, though the names are Roman, and their lengths have been modified by two Emperors of Rome. But while the year of the Egyptian Priests began on a day for which there was a truly scientific reason—the turning of the sun southwards again, and the beginning of the Nile flood—our 1st January had in Gregory's time nothing to recommend it, except only that it happened to be the 1st January at the time of the Council of Nicæa.—(F. M. in the *Madras Mail*.)

INDIAN CROP REPORTS.

GINGELLY IN MADRAS.

On an average of the five years ending 1905-1906 the area under gingelly in the Madras Presidency has represented 17·2 per cent. of the total area under gingelly in British India.

The total area under gingelly in ryotwar villages up to the end of March 1908 is 512,200 acres or 04 per cent. less than the area sown in the corresponding period of 1907. It is also less than the averages of five and ten years by 14 and 16 per cent. respectively. As compared with 1907, there has been a marked decrease in the district of Godavari and Kistna and a marked increase in the districts of Salem and Tinnevelly. The resultant decrease may be ascribed to want of seasonable rainfall. The crop is said to be generally in fair to good condition. The expected outturn is 63 per cent. of the normal.

In several reports no information was given as to the date on which the harvest was commenced but from the reports which furnish this information it appears that the harvest of early gingelly was generally commenced in September or October and that of late gingelly in March, these being the usual dates.

The total area of gingelly reported to have been sown in villages other than ryotwari is 35,400 acres or 69 per cent. more than the area reported for the corresponding period of 1907, but the reports are incomplete. The yield of this area is at present estimated to about 3,700 tons.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	4	2	15
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	5	6	19
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	11	5	21
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	6	3	7
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	13	9	30
F Parel, Sewree and Sion...	7	5	13
G Mahim and Worli	5	4	13
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	7	12
Total.....	51	41	130
Same date last year	31	27	128

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
11	8

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rat campaign:—

May, 5th 1908.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	37	44	4
B	232	118	25
C	76	114	23
D	41	39	10
E	110	169	19
F & G	57	1	0
Total to date...	553	485	81
Total rats killed.....			1038

Miss Alice Woods, of the Maria Grey Training College, addressing the conference at Caxton Hall convened by the Central Bureau for the Employment of Women, sail that "the American girl never has any desire to ape the manners of the boy. No American woman dresses like a man, and there are no feminine smokers, except among the 'smart set.' 'I can't play bridge with Mrs. X.,' said one of my American acquaintances once. 'What do you think? She was actually smoking a cigarette.'"

Advice To Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

Too Old at 40

HOW YOUTHFUL APPEARANCE MAY BE RETAINED.

Exceptional Opportunities for our Readers.

What is the cry that now goes up, that now rings from one end of the land to the other, which is shouted demonstratively by employers and wailed in melancholy fashion by employes. Nothing less than "Too old at forty." And in nowise is this manifested more greatly than in the increasing baldness and greyness which has afflicted humanity.

Take a hundred typical men and women of to-day, and what do you find—that nine-tenths of these will show an alarming and significant extent of hair weakness and deterioration!

Have you ever given a thought to the important fact that all such hair weakness finds a responsive and echoing counterpart in the features. That the lack of nutrition and virility which saps the hair growth has a parallel influence on the lines and looks of the face.

Take your typical bald-headed man—he has generally furrowed cheeks and brows! Take your typical hair-weakened woman—she shows more wrinkles and marks of age on her face than does her sister whose hair is full and natural.

Typical case where a course of Harlene hair treatment is necessary.

Typical case where a course of Harlene hair treatment is necessary.

Is there a "way out"? Most undoubtedly; and that "way out" is now being placed prominently before the British Public, for the proprietors of Edwards "Harlene," the most renowned, powerful, and celebrated hair restorer and stimulant ever produced—not only assert that in "Harlene" will be found the means of transforming weak, disordered, stagnant, hair growth into activity and health, but they back this assertion by offering a special gift bottle of this great hair-specific to everyone who acknowledges the need for such help, for the purpose of a personal test.

Dignitaries from Royalty downwards have expressed their admiration of the efficacy of "Harlene," and the perusal of the list of well-known names who have endorsed its claims places it on a pedestal far above all other preparations.

Have you not the highest interest in your personal appearance? Examine yourself, and see if the fault is not in your hair. That is the "weakness," and in this free offer is indicated the "way out."

When this special bottle is finished you can procure your supplies from all chemists and stores, the world over.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To Week's Test Dept., Edwards' Harlene Co, 95-6, High Holborn, London, W.C.

Please forward me, as per your offer mentioned above, the special gift bottle of "Harlene" necessary for the one week's free personal test to which the article refers. I enclose three penny stamps to cover postage. Mention name of paper.

Name.....

Address.....

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PAGE & SANDEMAN'S

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INVALID'S PORT,

Gold Capsule, is

SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

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Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Most Valuable Medicine ever discovered.

The best known Remedy for

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

Acts like a charm in

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY & CHOLERA.

Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS. Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP and AGUE.

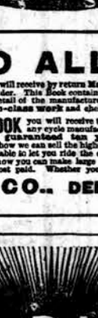
The only palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.



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TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.

(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.*

To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL, Valence (Drôme-France).

SPENCER & Co., Sole Agents for Madras.—PHILLIPS & Co., Agents in Bombay.

DUNSUIN & Co., Agents in Pondicherry.

FROM HOWRAH TO THE HIMALAYAS.

A Recent Trip.

On a hot evening in April we find ourselves at Howrah station. It is 10-10 o'clock by our watches; the train we have come to catch is advertised in the time-table to start at 22-10 o'clock. We had also received a letter from the railway officials advising us berths would be reserved for us in the 21 something. So we flatter ourselves on really having caught the right train, after having worked out the intricacies of 22 o'clocks, Calcutta, and Standard time.

The platform seems crowded with folk flying from the hot weather to cooler climes.

A tiny European baby, with nothing but vest and wrapper on, an item of a few weeks old, attracts much attention. It is being walked up and down the platform on a cushion on the Ayah's arm. One so seldom sees a tiny baby except in long lacy robes, that this piece of humanity claimed its fair share of attention as a passenger amongst the hurly burly of the crowded station.

The Ice Soda man must have done a roaring trade, as not only had the passengers to fortify themselves against a hot dusty night, but the numerous groups of friends and relations providing the departing ones with pillows and fans and such comforts as were to be procured, made thirsty rushes to the wheeling truck.

At last after many shrieks, whistles and false alarms, the heavy winding puffing snake moves out of the station, long after any of the advertised times; at least as far as our sleepy brains can say, as we give up the hopeless job of fathoming Indian railway time. Good-bye to those left behind, who have to get what coolness they can from the busy electric fans, and whirls in motors round the maidan, or such artificial breezes as make life livable in the hot city.

We pull up our shutters and roll out our beds, and try to compose ourselves to sleep, but with the jolting and bumping we undergo, the snorting engine, her conscience groaning over 10 minutes already lost, and the many seemingly needless stops through the night, sleep does not visit us for long.

The train seemed to be full to overflowing when we started, so we cannot be stopping to pick up passengers, and surely people travelling short journeys would hardly choose the middle of the night to do so. A little sleep is gained as we go tearing on again in the early hours and a cool though dusty breeze flows in through the window. I wake up at dawn and peep out,—to find we are slowly traversing a level crossing—and there standing in the early sunlight with tall baskets on their heads and under their arms, is one of the most picturesque groups I have seen in India. Five girls or young women clothed, one in *suri* of the most lovely violet purple, the other four in pinks of all shades ranging from the brightest Leander to old rose. They are merely cooly women, waiting for the train to pass, to go to carry the loads in the fields; but the beauty of their colours, their natural grace and languid airs—waiting happily under the palms was a picture indeed for waking dreams in the soft light of early morn.

On we go again, and the next time I peep out is at a very different view. Again a level crossing, but this time waiting to cross is a herd of buffaloes driven by a wizened old man.

The buffalo is without doubt the most hideous object on this earth. His horrid hairless pinky grey skin, his gaunty angles and clumsy gait and blind looking white eyes are most repulsive.

The story goes that God has made a beautiful world with all the beautiful things in it, and man as usual groused. So the Almighty then gave him permission to try his hand at what he could do, and man made the buffalo.

But to turn from buffaloes to breakfast. Out came our spirit lamp and kettle and tea and after having been cheated of one kettle that was knocked off by a specially heavy lurch of the train just as it was boiling, we persevere in spite of tea leaves and scalding water all over the floor to boil it again.

What is more delicious than your own made cup of tea in the dusty train in the early morning.

The next event of importance is the halt at Mogul-Serai and the excitement of wondering if the Northern Mail has gone or is still waiting kindly for our carriages to be sided and linked on; or whether we shall have to wait for many hours in a hot shadeless siding for the next slow train. What is more heating than being in a railway truck for hours on an Indian siding. However, luck is ours "the day," and we soon find ourselves after a little banging and shunting flying along the long iron way again.

We now let down the front shutters and let in some of the blazing mid-day glare and clouds of dust in hopes of catching a sight of Benares as we cross the river. We are repaid in a short time by a gleam of blue, and with a roar we find ourselves running across Mother Gunga; and there shining out mysteriously and dimly as an opal in the haze and dust of midday is Benares fondly embracing the blue waters side. Benares from this view, is Benares the mysterious, the romantic. Her two pinnacles stand out glittering in the sunlight. What gladness must not thousands of weary pilgrims from far lands feel when they sight these shining spires from far off, shewing their goal is nearly reached. The pilgrim when he reaches Benares, finds himself in a somewhat sordid Paradise, in a city of slums and unholy smells. The Golden Temple is on no commanding height, and the Well of Knowledge in no Echoing Square.

It behoves me here to branch of from my narrative of the journey to tell of an incident I beheld during a former visit to the city. We were motoring through and had only a few hours to spare, so we took a "houseboat"—save the mark—a boat with a raised platform at one end, with ricketty wicker chairs placed on it. We embarked from a ghat at the top of the city and quietly floated down the river. It was about 4 o'clock in the afternoon so the steps leading to the sacred water, which are covered in the mornings with the glistening brown bodies of thousands of naked men and boys, were nearly deserted. The primrose tinted umbrellas and their round shadows and the green pipal trees seemed to be nodding and talking to each other.

This was their hour of the day to talk over what sights they had seen and secrets heard in the morning. Above them was the broken line of the solemn and ancient buildings. A few Brahmin priests were sitting or crouching in their own particular sanctuaries. But life generally was not astir.

The Burning Ghat at Benares, the goal of all pious Hindus, is a mere gap in the embankment of steep stairs. In this gap the river bank is bare with the trodden ashes of centuries of pyres. Here is the mother bank of the old river, the one strip of untouched earth in all the long array of temples palaces and steps.

Upon this shabby patch of earth a funeral pyre was built; the body, that of a man, lay wrapped in a meagre white cloth. (The women have a red covering). As we glided past, a man the one solitary mourner stepped forward and set fire to the four corners of the stack; then came

"the red flame which crept
And licked and flickered . . . . "

and we glided past. Our time was very short, as I have already mentioned, and we soon turned up stream for land again. As we passed the ghat our attention was again attracted by the hissing flaring bonfire, and we turned to see the chief mourner had taken off his mourning garment, had washed it in the stream and was holding it with outstretched bare brown arms to dry quickly at the flames of his fizzling brother!

Such is life! and the corpse must have been that of a rich man, as the amount of wood employed in this ghastly ceremony depends on the wealth of the surviving relatives, and this man had a pile of wood the price of which would have kept a starving poverty-stricken beggar for many a meal.

But back to our mountain bound travellers. We are tempted to buy the sweetest of little brass lotas fit to grace the daintiest little ladies dolls-house drawing-room. These we choose from many fancifully wrought trays and bowls. We are beseeched to buy all sorts of gaudy wooden toys ranging from nine pins to tea party sets, but we choose two of the quaintest little croquet mallets and balls, one green red and yellow and one black and white, to be despatched to our friends at home; and they soon will be making the acquaintance of green lawns and stately elms, and we wonder if their little wooden heads will ever think of the far off land of their birth and what prim croquet mallets and hoops will say to the foreigners.

Shriek, whistle, grind, and on we go, our next hault being Lucknow, and here we wait for 45 minutes, our one excitement being a trivial incident that leads to our making the acquaintance of a smart sergeant who turns out to be the brother of our chaffeur at "Home." So small is the world.

Here we are offered amazingly shrivelled and small oranges—"real Calcutta orange"—and other shrivelled and unapetising looking fruits—and little native figures made of terra cotta clay and cunningly dressed to represent the dhobi, the Sikh, the ayah, or postman. Also fancifully made napkin rings, photo frames and trays of round green and white glass beads. We have our suspicions, however, that if we looked long enough for the inevitable, "Made in Germany" must appear.

After Lucknow it is cooler and we open our shutters once more to let in the light and air, but an unfair share of dust flies in too.

We pass through miles and miles and miles of bare brown backed land, with a few scrub bushes and endless paths running from goodness knows here to goodness knows where.

One cannot help wondering where are the feet who wore these paths; it seems they must have tramped with little apparent object other than to tramp.

Its boundless extent is oppressive as league after league the face of the land remains the same. One passes occasional villages, piteous clusters of mud walls, daubed around the sides of a thick pond in the bare earth. Where there should be a village green there is a patch of stained dust covered with rubbish, and peopled with fowls and dogs, naked children and bony cattle.

As evening draws in a sly slinking jackal appears lurking behind a bush or peering over a bund. A caravan of camels, their loads on the ground and their crouching owners making camp fires for the night in a clump of sheltering trees.

A herd of lovely deer throw up their heads and stand watching us fly past, one stately black buck hardly deigning to lift up his head with its heavy crown of branching antlers. We surprise a mischievous company of monkeys at play—chattering and screaming to each other and squatting on the ground or swinging along from a drooping branch to see us pass.

The night closes in partaking of a refreshing dinner and many cooling drinks: we turn in and spend a cooler and more peaceful night. The train is now making its way slowly up, always up but at no perceptible hill. We wake in the morning to find ourselves in a green forest, with trickling ferns and grassy slopes.

Then we see a pretty waving field of corn and one can almost imagine oneself at home with the low wooded hills making a pretty background reminding one of the familiar coverts. It only needs a yokel and church bell to complete the scene. The train draws up and here we find ourselves at Dehra Dun Station. Our luggage is bundled into carts, and we pack ourselves into the most original of conveyances—a tonga, which is certainly a tonga in front but where a tonga generally ends at the back, it has another front seat like a miniature chara banc covered with an awning and drawn by two ratty little ponies. Our Jehu has no more regard to time than the train at starting—and sarcasm or supplications alike unmove him.

A drive round the outskirts of Dehra and along a gradually rising road, shaded by an avenue of trees, and suddenly at a bend we are confronted by the Himalayas! India is indeed a country of extremes.

Its descriptions require a geography of exaggerations, and its physical features are to be expressed in capital letters which need to be immense and sensational.

It is seemly, therefore, that after having traversed a plain that makes a dead flat of the Peninsula for many miles, we should now be confronted with mountains which are the loftiest in the world. That point on earth which is in nearest touch with space is in the Himalayas.

Among these mountains Mussoorie is a comfortable outpost on the way to this Hill Station the roads ends at Rajpore, and where the flat dies out the hills begin. There is no hesitating country; When the man who travels on foot reaches the border of the plain he finds the mountains like a wall before him, so he must needs ascend or come to a stand.

Dehra is certainly 3,000 ft. above the sea level, but the rise is spread over a continent, and is too gradual to be noticed. Mussoorie is over 7,000 ft. high, while the loftiest peak Mount Everest is 29,000 ft.

As we drive along little patches of talc or shining rock attract over attention, at the summit of the sheer brown mountain above us. Can it be? no—it seems impossible to believe that those shining spots are the roofs of the habitations of men. But as we gaze in bewilderment, we are assured that these are the galvanised iron roofs of the havens towards which we have been travelling for the last 36 hours. But how, in the world are we and our numerous boxes going to climb that brown precipice. As we draw nearer we see a grey line winds along the mountain side; round the buttresses and into the crags it runs, but ever getting higher and higher, and then we see this is the perilous path we have to traverse to gain the heights.

At Rajpore we leave our tonga chara banc and get into dandies. A dandy is a long box the shape of a coffin built with canvas and wood and with a long pole at each end. A cross piece of wood is again attached to these ends by means of two large leather loops. One sits in the dandy, which is gently hoisted on to the shoulders of four men, the cross pieces of wood resting on the shoulders of two in front and the same behind—and thus one is carried about 4ft. off the ground. One must sit very still, and keep one's balance carefully, as a sudden jerk or movement would upset the whole affair. One feels very much as one would in a narrow light canvas canoe, a little list to right or left and you are over. The motion, however, is not the pleasant gliding one of a canoe along a sleepy backwater in the Thames. Being carried on the shoulders of four sturdy hill coolies all unmatched to height is not a motion that gives pleasure. The men take care all to keep uneven step, for should they all walk in step the swing that would work on the dandy would make an old sailor seasick. The pleasantest way is to have the dandy turned round and be carried up backwards, otherwise one's heels are higher than the head most of the time.

So we proceed onward, traversing the narrow streets of Rajpore for half a mile, as steep and sudden an ascent as is the staircase from the spacious hall. Up up we go, like Jack and Jill of nursery fame—up, up the hill; the drop on the side of the path becoming sheerer and steeper every minute, so that Jack would indeed have no crown left if his foot should slip on this perilous path.

We pass men travelling up and down on stout little hill ponies. Sure footed little beasts they need to be, and must from habit of going either sheer up or down, have forgotten how to walk on the level.

To me it was painful enough to have to be carried on the shoulders of these lean little men, but presently we pass a sight that fills me with surprise and horror.

The mystery of getting ourselves up the formidable precipice had been solved, but I was wondering what had become of our "kit" and pictured baggage mules with portmanteaux strapped to their sides, hoping we should not meet one suddenly round a sharp turn on the narrow way, or perhaps, I thought, there was a long and circuitous route that the wonderful little *bile gharri* would wind its way up. But none of my conjectures were right. Men carry up everything that goes to Mussoorie. Brown bare men—hillmen of the poorest description in tattered rags carry the trunks of finery, cases of crockery, beds, planks and luggage and goods of every possible description from Rajpore.

Up this steep, steep, circuitous never-ending path human beings double their backs, and carry across them (one I saw had a portmanteax, hatbox and dressing bag tied together with rope) and then fastened to a leather band across their foreheads.

The men are all ill clad, the sun and rain have tanned them and their rags to the colour of dried earth. They bear their loads across their backs, and the burden is grievous. They plod along for many weary hours. They are crushed down by the weight of their loads, and their gait is more the gait of a stumbling beast than the walk of a man. They move slowly. Their long black hair is white with dust as it hangs each side of their bowed down faces.

We pass many of these crouching wretches creeping in this inhuman procession. Their dull eyes fixed on the road for seven miles up the terrible slope they tramp a stony way with no shade and the fierce sun pouring its relentless rays against the fierce grey rocks. They cannot unburden themselves, unless to lean the weight of their burdens against the rock, as there are no spare helping hands near, to place the pack on the bent back again. One shudders to think what the brain must be like of the man who has had that burning band against his forehead all day long.

Rough boulders and stones, covered sparsely with bushes cover the steep mountain side. After five miles of this upward journey we pass little cottages with white-washed walls standing in little inches cut out of the khud, and Mussoorie begins. One wonders if children here are tethered, like the Norwegians tether their children on the brinks of the gorges where they live, for fear of a thoughtless step in play, which would mean the fall of many thousand feet. We pass a few dingy native shops and at a particularly squalid corner there are two flaring notices. One points the way to the most popular hotel. The other recommends few to try no other than the Wales Dandy, as patronised by H. R. H. The Princess of Wales!!!

It is strange to think in this out of the way corner of the world, the much coveted patronage should shine forth.

It is pleasant to feel our gracious and beautiful Princess should have visited even to the ends of her kingdom thus.

At last after nearly four hours, our coolies tell us we are at Mussoorie proper. These wonderful men instead of being at their last gasp after the 6 mile climb, start running, and the higher they get the higher their spirits rise. They exhange heart greetings with all the other "jampans" on the road.

Mussoorie is built as well as a town can be on and about the steep hill top. Ridges like the limbs of a star fish trail away, and upon the crest of one such is the town of Mussoorie built.

As we gained the ridge we found on the other side of hills woods running for miles. It is a common feature of the Himalayan mountains that one side is thickly wooded with generally a defined edge along a ridge where the brown bare rocky country again seizes its own.

Mussoorie, therefore, like Humpty Dumpty of the nursery rhyme sits on the top of a wall. The wall is narrow and the sides are steep, and should one fall, it would indeed be a great fall and King's horses and men of no avail,

The air is deliciously cool and a distant view of a ridge of snow clad mountains, over the sea of brown peaks nearer by, make one feel the fatigues of the many thousand miles we have traversed are indeed repaid. We reach our destination and with limbs stiff from sitting in one position so long, we climb thankfully from our dandies and tip our trusty coolies and partake of the delights of tubs and tea.

PARASNATH HILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JODIYA MAY 7

A grand meeting of Jains, consisting of over five thousand men under the presidentship of Muni Manekvijayji was held this day to express their regret at the Government resolution to build bungalows on Parasnath Hill. Long and effective lectures were delivered, in which they considered this action of Government quite unjust. Even Mahomedan rulers, the speakers maintained, never did so. By this action the sanctity of the hill became impure. A Fund was started and it was resolved to take suitable measures.

THE TINNEVELLY RIOTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 7.

At Tinnevelly, in the trial of the first batch of rioters, the prosecution closed their case to-day. The trial of the second batch commences to-morrow and will continue till Monday next, after which a third batch will be tried till Thursday next.

THE SEDITION CASES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 7.

It is likely that a special Sessions Court to try Chidambaram Pillay and Subramania Siva will begin on the 18th instant.

SHOULD affairs in India admit of his absence, Colonel Dunlop Smith will, most probably, sail for Home, on short leave, on the 23rd instant; Mr. Pinhey, who is to act for him, is already in Simla, on leave.

MR. WYNNE'S appointment, as Chairman of the Railway Board, is now officially confirmed, and it is understood, that the vacant appointment as member of the Board, in his place, is being offered to Mr. S. Finney.

JOAN OF ARC.

Disturbance in France.

M. Anatole France's Life of Joan of Arc has caused some disturbance in France. Other men of letters have proposed to themselves to write a Life of Joan, and M. Maurice Barres in particular feels injured that his own work should have been forestalled. Among historians and critics, as was to be expected there has been much discussion over the writer's attitude towards the subject of his memoir and the question of patriotism in French history, which he describes in a long and important preface. In this preface, after explaining in detail the use he has seen fit to make of the various historical documents, and in particular of the notes of the two famous trials, M. Anatole France sets forth the three great considerations which have influenced him in his work. In the first place he asserts that Joan of Arc was a saint, just as much as St. Catherine of Sienna or St. Francis of Assisi, and just in the same way as the people whom we call nowadays the victims of hallucination and experiment upon in psychological laboratories are saints. This is a subject which M. Anatole France confess he can only face with conscious courage. and he satisfies his conscience after a statement of his belief by printing a note from a famous psychologist in the appendix. Then follow the pages which have aroused so much discussion, in which M. Anatole France declares that the idea of patriotism as it is now understood was utterly unknown to Joan of Arc or to any one of her contemporaries.

The figures of romance and history only live in popular remembrance by virtue of ceaseless transformations. The people can only take an interest in persons of a bygone age in so far as they are able to endow them with their own feelings and passions. After having been associated with the theory of the divine right of kings, the memory of Joan of Arc became identified with the national unity which the monarchy had prepared; she became the symbol of the Fatherland when France grew imperial and republican. The daughter of Isabelle Romee . . . never imagined anything approaching what we nowadays call the nation; that is an entirely modern conception; but she did perceive the inheritance of kings and the dominion of the House of France. And it is in this very dominion and heritage that Frenchmen met and grew together before they united as a natoin in the idea of a Fatherland. M. Anatole France then goes on to point out that from the internal evidence of her own confessions it is clear that the unimpeachable sincerity of Jeanne's belief in her visions, with the influence it gave her over the minds of the people and the soldiery, was evidently used by clerics and statesmen as the best vehicle for conveying their own designs to the populs, mind and causing well-foreseen events and carefully prepared effects to appear the fulfilments of prophecy. Having explained his position with regard to the actual material for his story, M. France indulges in a little prophecy on his own account regarding the ultimate fusion of all the peoples of the earth into one nation and then passes on to the discussion of his methods as a historian. In a very characteristic passage he explains that the great difficulty of a historian lies not in what he must know but in all he must ignore.

THINGS TO FORGET.

If we really wish to live in the fifteenth century how many things we must forget: sciences, methods all the gains which have gone to the making of the modern world! We must forget that the Earth is round and that the stars are stars and not lamps suspended in a crystal vault, forget the solar system of Laplace and only believe in the science of St. Thomas and Dante and those mediæval cosmographers who taught us the seven days of creation and the foundation of the world by the sons of Priam after the Fall of Troy. The modern historian is powerless to show us the world in which the Maid lived. He does not lack knowledge; he lacks ignorance of modern warfare, modern politics, modern religion. And this ignorance, if M. Anatole France does not actually possess it at all times, descends more readily on him than on any living man. No modern scholar, except perhaps the writer of that much neglected work "The Twilight of the Gods," has recreated with such candid joy for the heirs of scepticism and scientific enlightenment the charm of the early Christian mediæval legends. It is as though M. Anatole France, unable to recover from the grief which came upon him as an imaginative child, when he learned that there were no fairies and that the Golden Legend was only a tissue of fiction, came back to the legends and beliefs of an earlier and more childlike age, as a child slips away to enjoy forbidden fruits, testing the joy of them all the more keenly because his conscience and his intellect urged him to destroy them.

And just as years ago he retold fantastic legends of the saints in Egypt, and showed us Paphnuce exercising the evil spirit in the Sphinx; so in his most important and lalest work, M. France, having set forth his scientific history, escapes into wonderful credulous fifteenth century, and takes us with him to Domremy as it was in the years between 1410 and 1425, when the Bois Chesnu was a place inhabited by wolves and fairies and Notre Dame de Bermont received the garlands and candles brought to her rustic shrine by the boys and girls from the village below the chapel on the hill.

This naive historian, who uses the simplest language, with every now and then an archaism which the reader hardly notes, so necessary and natural is it to

THE ATMOSPHERE OF MIRACLES.

And feudal warfare in which the tale passes—this wise and credulous story-teller is in no haste. When the voices begin speaking to Joan he pauses for a page or two to explain, with all the detail of the miniatures in an illuminated missal, the gorgeous mysteries of Madame Sainte Catherine and Madame Sainte Marguerite and as the scene becomes more crowded, and captains and princes and the great Dukes of France appear in their turn, he stops to explain their words and actions by the relation of their descent and of the legends and miracles of the particular saints to whome they paid their vows. And so the story of Joan's triumph grows, and, her fame becoming great, certain friars are sent to her native country to inquire of her parentage and early history and they return with the first materials for the Legend of La Puceile. The first volume ends after the crowning of the Dauphin at Rheims with a chapter called "La Legende de la Premiere Heure."

A maiden warlike and peaceful, a Sister of Mercy a prophetess, a witch, an angel of the Lord, an ogress, every man saw her in his own manner, made her in his own likeness. Pious souls lent her an invincible gentleness and the divine gift of charity the simple made her simple like themselves; violent and brutal men saw in her a terrible and burlesque monster. How can we henceforth perceive a feature of her true countenance? For there she stands from the outset, may be for ever, hedged round with the flowering fence of legend.

This method of reconstructing the legend as though it were a more than usually intricate piece of folklore is open to criticism, but to the ordinary reader who asks no more from a book than that it shall be interesting, it is full of charm, particularly in the earlier stages.

In the second volume, however, the freshness which this treatment gives to the opening chapters seems to have faded a little. The military operations of Charles VII. and the Duke of Bedford are matters of authenticated history, and for some time Joan was merely a figure carried about with the army much like the statue of a saint or any holy relic. The account of her trials and death, which occupies rather more than one-third of the second volume, suffers a little from the fact that the two famous "proces de condemnation" and "de rehabilitation" have been quoted so effectively from the outset of the book that the fine flavour of interest has evaporated before we come to them in their legitimate order.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

In every profession women are entering the ranks with men, therefore it is not surprising that the woman courier is already a recognised institution. A few years ago one or two women more enterprising than their sisters sought for and obtained employment as couriers. Though successful, they found that solitary units have little chance of obtaining that recognition which is readily accorded and up-to-date organisation run on business lines. The venturesome women who had first conceived the idea of adopting the profession of courier did obtain work, but it was more or less of a scanty kind. Still, a beginning had been made, and soon one or two other women also obtained commissions to undertake tours in England and abroad. The result was so successful that it was decided to form an Association of Lady Couriers, run on co-operative club lines, and this association is now established on a firm footing with every prospect of a useful and, as the founders hope, a profitable career.

The female courier must first of all be a gentlewoman, well educated, with a knowledge of foreign languages, and with a retentive memory for interesting historical and other facts connected with the particular part of the world she selects for her tours. Besides, she must be gifted with an endless supply of patience, much tact, and organising ability, to shape and carry out successfully her itinerary. Her party must be able to trust her implicitly; she must be responsible for all worrying details, luggage, and hotel arrangements.

THE LADIES' SPECIAL FIELD.

A man courier travelling with ladies can only be a courier pure and simple. A cultured gentlewoman, who undertakes to guide ladies travelling alone, can be useful in a thousand small ways. A woman understands women's ways, and can ascertain a woman's little peculiarities very quickly if she is gifted with an insight into character. Therefore, she can save her travellers many little annoyances, and avoid awkward little contretemps, which a male courier would be powerless to avert. She can accompany lady tourists on shopping and other expeditions, where a man would be hopelessly de trop. It seems that a great sphere of usefulness is open to the lady courier. She can, besides organising prolonged tours, in any part of the globe, also undertake walking, cycling, or motor expeditions. Then in London she can meet girls from school coming to town for a day's shopping or amusement. It is not uncommon for a party of schoolgirls whose parents are abroad to come to town for a matinee. Without a chaperon such a thing would be impossible. It is not always convenient for a mistress to be spared from school to accompany the pupils, and a lady friend might not be at liberty to devote a day to the girls. This is where the lady courier is useful. She can draw up a nice programme for the day, arrange about lunch, book seats at the theatre, meet, the girls on arrival in town, help them to enjoy the day, and see them safely back to school in the evening. Most elaborate shopping expeditions can be undertaken by the lady courier, which ought to be a perfect boon to women abroad or in the country removed from shopping centres.

RECOMMENDED BY HOTELS.

The leading London hotels are enthusiastic on the subject of the lady courier. Claridge's, the Savoy, the Berkeley, the Grand, and others are recommending their guests to employ ladies in this capacity. American organisations here are arranging to supply lady couriers to parties of American ladies travelling alone this summer, and it is anticipated that their services will be in great demand. Short excursions to interesting bits of old London are to be organised, and also week-end trips to Stratford-on-Avon, Stoke Poges, Oxford, Windsor, and other places of literary and historic interest. But it is to be remembered that mixed parties of ladies and gentlemen can also avail themselves of the services of the lady courier, and already several such tours are being organised in England, two in the South of France, and elsewhere. The Association of Lady Couriers undertakes to be responsible for every lady supplied by them, therefore tourists or travellers can be certain that everything will be made as comfortable as possible for them during their journeyings. The daughters of professional men, clergymen, military and naval officers are most suitable for the position, and when a woman is bright and entertaining, and capable of telling her travellers the most interesting facts about the various places they visit in a chatty way, in contradistinction to the dry-as-dust professional guide, her services are sure to be greatly in demand. Women will be glad to learn that the fees for lady couriers are on the same scale as those paid to men, therefore they connot be accused of entering the profession with the intention of working for anything or nothing, as unfortunately, is sometimes the ease with women in other walks of life.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Linton Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 7th May 1908.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in transmission. Hrs.	Mt.
Turkey ...	6	3	25 p. m.	8	25
Teheran ...	7	1	36 p. m.	1	17
Suez	7	2	20 p. m.	0	40

NOTICES.

Haiti (West Indies) notifies that all offices on Landline system are temporarily closed for International Traffic (21-1-08).

Cable Alexandria Larnaca interrupted (30-4-08).

All Burma wires right working normal (7-5-08).

MR. CONACHER, an English railway traffic expert, has presented to the Governments of Cape Colony, Natal, the Transvaal, and the Orange River Colony a Report in which he strongly advocates the unification of the railways and, if possible, of the harbours also, of South Africa. He considers that it would be to the real interests of the inland Colonies to be partners with the coastal Colonies in all the routes to the sea. The Delagoa Bay Railway must, he declares, play an important part and benefit the whole country.

A MATRON of the Y.W.C.A. HOME

Neuritis, Lassitude, Neuralgia—

Almost everyone has known that feeling of relief and thankfulness when they have found someone who could be '*depended upon*' without doubt or disappointment, whose word can be accepted unquestionably—well that is what the writers of these letters are, men and women who are to be '*depended upon.*' A wide and practical experience makes such statements, for instance, as those of Miss Morris, who is matron of a Young Woman's Christian Association Home, worthy of the closest attention, for, knowing how greatly girls and young women wotkers suffer from Neuritis (nervous exhaustion), she positively affirms that Phosferine may be absolutely '*depended upon*' to speedily dispel the disorder, and restore the flagging health. Miss Morris *knows* how unfailingly Phosferine has given the energy and vitality which has made work easy and profitable to her young girl charges, and in her own case she found that Phosferine thoroughly expelled Neuralgia, Lassitude, and other nerve pains, and considers her present vigorous health is entirely due to the energising and recuperative properties of the famous nerve tonic.

Quite Gone.

Miss I. M. Morris, Matron, Y.W.C.A., Home, 2, Poplar Walk, Croydon, writes:—"There is nothing in my estimation approaches Phosferine as an unfailing restorer of flagging health. In my experience I have found it so great a help that I cannot tell you half the good it has done, nor the number of young lives it has brightened, that had previously been subject to these terrible nerve complaints—Neuritis and Neurasthenia. The personal benefit I obtained from its use in these distressing affections was surprising, and now I always have a 4/6 bottle handy, as amongst so many hard working girls (our boarders being mostly clerks and teachers) it is a boon to know of something that will quickly restore vitality and give back to the pain-racked workers renewed energy and efficiency, which is so essential to their success in business life. In cases of Neuralgia and Nervous Breakdown I have found it equally useful, and in my opinion it stands unrivalled as a reliable restorative."—January 30, 1908.

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The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Brain-Fag
Influenza	Premature Decay	Exhaustion	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Backache	Stomach Disorders	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

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H.M. the King of Greece
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NOTICE.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1908.

EGYPT UNDER BRITAIN.

MR. SIDNEY LOW, who wrote perhaps the best and most impartial series of articles of recent times, on India, as seen by the professional Special Correspondent, is now busily engaged writing on Egypt for the *Standard*. In some of the most recent of his papers Mr. Low deals with the Capitulations, which he describes as "the drag on the wheel," and which he shows to be one of the principal difficulties in the way of satisfactory administration. British officials have found the Capitulations to be the worst obstacle in their path and the most serious drag on their efforts. The Capitulations, as the writer points out, are the treaties and conventions which give Europeans in the East the right of exemption from the local tribunals. In Turkey and Egypt they date back several centuries. They are testimony not to the weakness, but to the power, of the Ottoman Empire in the past. Mahomedanism in its haughty disdain of the Christian had no legal system which could apply to them; the law of Islam was too sacred to extend its protection to infidels. The European Powers were, therefore, allowed to arrange that if their nationals committed crimes their own Consular representatives should try and punish the offenders. As we can understand, it was a valuable privilege in times when a Christian in the Moslem territories was scarcely treated as a human being; and it has been jealously maintained and extended as the number of European traders and settlers in the East increased. When we took the affairs of Egypt in hand we found that pretty nearly every civilised Power, small and great, had a Capitulation in full working order for its own subjects. And so they remain until this day. Before a foreigner can be punished it must be shown, not that he has offended against the law of the land in which he resides, but against the law of his own country. In former days this was a very valuable and necessary privilege, for no one appreciated being left to the tender mercies of a judge or a magistrate in whose learning and integrity he had no confidence. But to-day the privilege is abused, and Mr. Low does not hesitate to say that in many cases the foreign Consul instead of furthering the ends of Egyptian justice, is more interested in assisting his fellow-countryman out of a difficulty.

It is not asserted that in the Consular Courts of the greater Western Powers there is any disposition to use the international privilege in order to shield vulgar criminals. Indeed, Mr. Low tells us he heard Englishmen aver that judicial impartiality is carried so far that an accused British subject might sometimes have a better chance of acquittal if he were tried before the native judges. But certain consulates are less particular. Their main object is to protect and serve their own nationals, even if they happen to deserve small indulgence from society and the law. It is common knowledge that illicit pursuits and immoral practices have been carried on more or less openly under the shelter of the Capitulations. The Egyptian authorities cannot suppress these systematic offenders without the concurrence of the Consul, and thus the European scoundrel defies authority and is supported by diplomatic agency which will not allow international rights to be pared away even at the risk of encouraging international ruffianism. Moreover, the barrier of alien privileges stands in the way of projects of reforms desired and designed under the British occupation. Our position then is such that we are powerless in the matter. If we move the foreigner reminds us that it is not our country, that we have expressed our determination not to stay there for ever. If we were, they would accept our reforms, believing they could rely on the permanent exercise of British judicial methods and British administrative control. But when we are gone the necessity for the Consular Courts would be greater than ever before and so they do not intend to relinquish the privilege long since acquired.

All things considered, especially with regard to the process and the costliness of the Mixed Courts, it is not to be wondered at that the cry of "Egypt for the Egyptians" has been raised by a wider section of the people than those who were prepared to follow the late Kamel Pasha to the utmost length he desired to go. The elements of the Parliamentary system have not yet been developed in Egypt and the Legislative Assembly has so far been practically a failure. It has done no particular good and not much harm, says Mr. Low, who, nevertheless, believes that something might be done in the matter of local self-government. Provincial autonomy, as he remarks, has in many countries been found compatible with enlightened despotism at head-quarters. It does seem feasible to make the provincial councils a reality by giving them a genuine share and some measure of actual power in the administration of their districts. Lord Cromer, like many another administrator, believes that to be the best, if not the only, way to prepare the people for the Parliamentary franchise, and he would have District commissions and Municipal Commissions established to take over many of the functions now exercised by the Mudirs and the Ministry of the Interior. Mixed municipalities—such as ours in this country—are what Lord Cromer advocated, and in some of the larger towns in Egypt they have been tried and found successful. But here again Mr. Low shows how the baneful effects of the Capitulations would make themselves felt. An Egyptian municipality must be subject to the international restrictions; it could not impose a tax upon Europeans without the consent of the Powers. When the Nationalist agitators denounce the Occupation, they ignore these facts. Egypt would not be liberated from foreign control if we withdrew every British soldier and British official. A country is not ripe for absolute independence and freedom to manage its own affairs in which a town council cannot impose a paving rate without a diplomatic negotiation. Instead of praying for an Egypt for the Egyptians, for some very considerable time yet it would be far more to their interests to urge the prolonged occupation of their country—until such day, at all events, as it is strong enough to govern itself and to insist on administering, as well as making, its own laws.

THE NORWICH LIFE OFFICE.

THE recent establishment in this city of the Norwich Union Life Insurance Office is an event of greater interest to the public than is probably at the moment realised. We no doubt have with us already many excellent Life Insurance Offices, but the advent of one which can so justly claim to be second to none in constitution, magnitude, progressiveness and stability, justifies us in congratulating the public and offering a warm welcome to the Office. We cannot have too much of a good thing. But Life Insurance is for most of us much more than merely a good thing. It is absolutely a necessity, and those who bring to our doors the opportunity of obtaining this necessity, under the conditions prevailing in the Norwich Union, deserve a very cordial reception from insurers of all classes—European and Indian. The Norwich comes to us as the veritable doyen of Life Insurance Offices, bringing with it through the old Amicable—which it absorbed in 1866—associations and traditions reaching back to so remote a period as 1706. But, full of years beyond any of its fellows though it may be, there is none possessed of more conclusive evidence of robust strength and buoyant youthfulness. It does not take a very lively imagination to realise the amazing career of beneficence represented by the colossal sum which it has paid out in claims. No less than 24 millions sterling or, say, 36 crores of rupees. Surely the world can have seen few benefactors greater or more disinterested; for it has lived, without enriching any extraneous body, such as shareholders, for its policyholders and its policyholders alone. The "Mutual" principle which is the last word in Life Assurance has been and is its leading feature; but the important difference between this system and the proprietary system is now-a-days so well understood as not to require farther reference. Next to the Mutual feature in importance to intending insurers comes the basis of valuation. This is a somewhat technical subject which does not lend itself to very simple elucidation. But perhaps it will be understood as far as is necessary, if we say that, outside the question of economy, the two principal foundations on which the science of Life Insurance is built are Mortality and Interest. The rate of mortality has been ascertained by correlating the accumulated experience of 60 British offices, of which the Norwich Union was one, and the outcome is a table known as the Om (Office males). This table is the most up-to-date and exacting standard in existence, and is that which has been adopted by the Norwich; yet, in spite of this stringent basis of calculation, so careful is the selection of lives that the death claims which the Actuaries anticipate and prepare to meet are far less than actually occur, and one of the prominent features of the Society's record is the excellence of its mortality experience.

The other consideration is Interest. The Norwich is earning on its huge invested funds almost 4½ per cent, but it chooses to assume that it earns and will earn 2½ per cent only. What this precisely means in its application to a life office valuation may be in a measure explained as follows. Every Life Insurance Company must put by out of each premium received sufficient money which with interest added will pay the claim when it falls due. It will therefore be seen that if 2½ per cent interest is assumed in this calculation, as in the case of the Norwich, a great deal more money has to be set aside and credited to the Reserve Account than if 3½ per cent or any higher interest be taken, and consequently the Reserve Fund is just so much stronger and the difference between the 2½ per cent assumed and what is earned goes to swell the fund out of which bonuses are paid to the policyholders. The exceptional stringency of this valuation basis is the strongest possible guarantee for future bonuses, and from the published figures we see that at the last Valuation the Reversionary Bonus declared on the Whole Life Table averaged no less than £2 per cent per annum of the sum assured. In other words, a man insured for, say, £1,000, in the Norwich Union may expect his insurance to increase by £20 a year. This is a result hard to beat indeed. There is a third factor in the selection of a good life office to which reference has already been made, namely, expenses. The Norwich Union insures far more people every year than any other British Life Insurance Company not doing Industrial business, and it may be stated that it costs about ten times as much to secure a proposal, pay for the medical examination, draw a policy, etc., as it does to collect each premium after the first. The late Dr. Sprague, the well-known expert on such matters, considered that if 80 per cent out of the first year's premium is spent the expense is moderate, and that 7½ per cent is a fair proportion of expenditure (including of course rents and management charges) in connection with renewals. The great economy of the Norwich Union is testified by the fact that their expense ratio is kept at something under 50 per cent of its first year's premium income and under 5 per cent of its renewal income. Having regard to the volume of new business secured the percentage of expenses to premium over all is exceedingly moderate at about 16 per cent. This brief note in no way attempts to deal adequately with the remarkable and distinguishing features of this famous old office; but we predict a brisk enquiry from would-be insurers and a phenomenal success for the venerable institution which has established itself in our midst after an honourable career in the land of its birth extending over two hundred years.

ROADS.

THE Bombay authorities might profitably devote considerable time to the recent lectures of Professor Hele Shaw on the problems of road construction, for not even the most enthusiastic worshipper of the Corporation could suggest that the roads of this city are otherwise than a disgrace. If European road engineers have not yet invented the perfect process, they have gone a long way on their journey. The solution of the problem is simply a suitable road at a reasonable cost. The road that was looked upon as excellent ten years ago is no longer in favour. The old methods have outlived their usefulness. The inventions of Telford and McAdam were excellently suited to horse-drawn traffic, but to-day something in the nature of street paving is needed at a reasonable cost. Not only has heavy traffic, both horse-drawn and motor-driven, increased in number and weight, with a consequent increase in the wear and tear of the roads, but that, contrary to what might have been expected at first sight, even the lighter motor-cars cut up the roads a great deal. A motor-car driven at a high speed has a tendency to jump when it rushes over an uneven road, whereby it cuts the road into deep ruts. It is therefore necessary on an ordinary road, made in what may now be called the old-fashioned way with loose flint or granite lumps, bound together with a top dressing of some finer material, and watered, that the first beginnings of wear must be attended to before the damage is past repair. This means great cost, and as a matter of fact the cost of materials in Kent has risen by seventy per cent in ten years. For durability a paved road meets all requirements if properly laid at the outset, but noise and the damage it does to light vehicles put it quite out of count. Many tar processes have been tried and most have had disadvantages, but it seems that the final word has been said, for the present, by Mr. Gladwell, the County Surveyor in charge of the much used Buckinghamshire roads. Instead of soaking his road metal in tar—a costly process—laying the metal and pouring tar over it, he lays down a "matrix" less than an inch thick of a mixture of a tar preparation and granite chippings. He then spreads the road metal on the top of this to a depth of about three or four inches, and rolls it in at once with a steam roller. The roller squeezes the metal into the matrix, which rises and fills up the interstices between the stones. A small quantity of matrix is then brushed over the top, and a final rolling makes a waterproof and dustless road. The remarkable thing about Mr. Gladwell's roads is that they only cost initially 2½d. per super yard more than the old, dusty, macadam roads. This road has stood the test of heavy motor traffic and traction engines at Home and a test of the system might be made in Bombay with advantage.

SIR T. GORDON WALKER, and his Staff, arrived in Simla yesterday.

SIR EDWARD BUCK is expected in India in the Autumn.

THE annual meeting of the Board of Scientific advice, takes place on the 13th instant, at Simla.

THE Ladies Eileen and Violet Elliott are expected to arrive in India, at the beginning of the next Calcutta season.

A EUROPEAN, whose identity is unknown, was found dead at Chandernagore station, on Wednesday last, it is believed from heart disease.

MR. MONTAGUE DE POMEROY WEBB, C. I. E., has been appointed an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

DURING the week ending 5th May 19½ chests of opium were removed from warehouse in Bombay. Of this a half chest was shipped to Zanzibar, two were purchased by the Farmer at Cambay, five by the Farmer at Ahmednagar and 12 by the Farmer at Ahmedabad.

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THE

WORLD'S GREATEST CRICKETERS.

BY

SIR HOME GORDON, BART.

I.

DR. W. G. GRACE.

The Grand Old Man of the cricket field has now become some such sort of personality to cricketers as was Mr. W. E. Gladstone in his closing years—a titan possessing almost undiminished powers. "I have not only played with the fathers, but in many cases with the grandfathers, of those now appearing in first-class cricket," W. G. will tell you in his big cheery voice. Time has not staled his interest in cricket, and to-day he shows far more keenness than many prominent amateurs younger than his own sons. He is always first in the field, aways alert.

Time has softened a few rufflings in the past. It used to be said that he shoved forward his own favourites, unduly, but he knew better than his critics; also that when captain he kept himself on bowling far too long. Now anno domini has more or less dismissed him in that department. He was a very crafty, often very dangerous bowler; but at least once in every over he used to send down a leg ball. This was distructive to novices, but men like Barnes, Abel or Daft punished it severely. Still there is hardly a batsman who ever opposed W.G.'s bowling with comfort the first time he met it. As a field he used to be fine, though nowadays naturally "the Big 'Un," as he is affectionately called, has difficulty in getting down to the ball.

As a batsman, the secret of his success was that he always met the ball precisely in the middle of his bat. No one has ever been truthfully able to say that W. G. edged away the ball to the boundary. No, he drove or cut it with equal skill, playing it for all it was worth. His timing has never been matched. Others may have made one stroke more their own, Mr. C. B. Fry the strong drive, for instance, Mr. L. Palairet the cut, K. S. Ranjitsinhji the leg glance, but Grace never had a particular stroke. They are all his and they all come with equal felicity. Long ago he was the hero of a hundred centuries. He scored a thousand runs in May, 1895, when 47 years of age, and he, years since, had exceeded an aggregate of fifty thousand runs in first-class cricket. These things no man will ever again approach, bearing in mind what wickets he formerly played on. The most marvellous fact of all is that in his whole career he has never owned a pair of spectacles, though G. H. S. Trutt ought to have brought it off at Lords in M.C.C. v. Australia. W. G. says that by far the greatest bowler he ever met was Alfred Shaw, and it is a fact that he has always found more difficulty in playing slows than express deliveries, which never possessed any terrors for him.

Testimonials and presentations have obliterated all the questions connected with finance. If W. G. never made London County assume quite the importance in cricket he hoped, it has been a remarkable nursery for young cricketers, to many of whom so far as the game is concerned he has stood *in loco parentis* No one ever encouraged budding talent more helpfully than this Anak of the game. Like Mr. Burnup, W.G. has always been an all-round sportsman, having marked ability at beagling, hunting, bowls, running, hurdles, and football. He knows much about racing, and has lately been rapidly reducing his handicap in golf. There will never be but one W.G., and he is the corner stone of modern cricket, the man who popularised it with the million, making his name a household word.

HAIGH.

Schofield Haigh has been one of the modern pillars of Yorkshire cricket for 12 years. Like Wilfred Rhodes he began cricket with engagements with Scottish clubs and he has proved a great colleague to England's foremost bowler. It may be said that in years when Hirst is not at his best with the ball, Haigh is. Though he looks strong, the strain of a season has once or twice told on his skill, and for some time after his brilliant overture against the Australians in 1896, he hardly trained on. It was in 1900 that he leapt to the top of the tree.

"Schofy," as he is known to countless friends in the world of cricket, emphatically plays the game for his side. Few Yorkshiremen show the selfish cricket which is too often characteristic of other teams, and Haigh less almost than anyone. He is quite as pleased when Rhodes and Hirst come off as when it is his own day out, and he always impresses me as a bowler who work splendidly with the man in charge of the ball at the other end. In early days there can be no doubt that the tremendous plunge with which he made his delivery needed moderating. When this was done he bowled with greater comfort, though in the following year he was much troubled by his knees. The first time he went to South Africa, Haigh was terribly destructive, taking over a hundred wickets for only eight runs apiece. When he was dismissing Western Provinces with almost as much facility as though he were shelling peas, an enthusiastic Tommy in the crowd as Captain Blore went in shouted, "Give him a chance, Haigh, he's an army man." However, the Yorkshireman bowled him neck and crop first ball. One of the trophies he brought home was a Kruger sovereign, presented to him by Mr. Abe Bailey.

Like Rhodes, Haigh has gradually trained on until he has become a capital bat. He plays hard on the ball, and has a dogged determination of the type that pulls a side out of a tight place.

In pace he is not quite a fast bowler, but he varies his speed well and his very fast ball is sometimes a "ripper." His off break is, however, the most deadly, for he can on occasions pitch a ball outside the off stump and hit the leg one. For weeks Mr. J. J. Kelly, the Australian wicket-keeper, talked of the ball that bowled him at Sheffield on the last tour—and it is not easy to impress "Mother." Last year Haigh accomplished several fine performances, notably his thirteen wickets for 40 runs in the Warwickshire match at Sheffield. His average for the season of 102 wickets at a cost of 12·82 brought him to second position in the first class averages. There are few bowlers whose arm it is more interesting to sit behind. He is a general favourite, all the more liked because "he never puts on frills," and never shows slackness.

MR. W. W. ARMSTRONG.

A Colonial cricketer who has beaten all records ever created by any Australian in England, must be a remarkable force in the game. Certainly Mr. Warwick Armstrong can to-day take rank among those who have achieved most. Yet in him there is little to rouse ready enthusiasm. The long lean young man,—he stands well over six feet—exhibits typical Australian reticence and that strong self-control which means pulling a match out of the fire at a pinch. Listening to his rather drawling tones you might think that the languid adult had a little out-grown his strength. But those little limbs are tough as whip-cord. For a cricketer, aged twenty-three—as he was in 1902—to come to England, and under strange conditions to play two matches a week is to place a heavy burden on him, when he is expected both to bat and bowl. How well the Victorian did may be gathered from the fact that he scored a thousand runs and took eighty-one wickets—figures he eclipsed when he created others on his last visit which may may never be paralleled, two thousand and two runs, averaging forty-eight, and one hundred and thirty wickets for seventeen runs apiece. As a matter of fact he owed his aggregate to the generosity of Dr. W. G. Grace. It was in the final match of the tour at Hastings, and our G.O.M., when a draw was inevitable, declared the second innings of the South of England closed and gave "the long Cornstalk" balls to hit that he might complete his double feat.

His name seems first to have been mentioned in England after his 118 v. South Australia in November, 1900, and against Mr. MacLaren's team he headed the average in Test matches. Talking to one of that side on the return to this country, asking what Armstrong was like as a cricketer, the reply I was given the Gilbertian quotation: "He did nothing in particular and did it very well"—a fact we were soon to see for ourselves at home in full measure and running over. Poor Arthur Shrewsbury was amazed by his leg-breaks at Nottingham. The match seemed a certain draw, for at ten minutes to four on the last day, Notts had 90 on the board with only one wicket down. Then Armstrong took the ball, and made the county look as helpless as some other sides have on occasion looked when trying to play Mr. Bosanquet. Subsequently Mr. C. B. Fry was inclined to attribute his success to a deceptive flight of the ball.

In 1905, however, he developed his system of bowling not so much for the purpose—in big matches—of dismissing batsmen, but of keeping the ball outside of the leg stump, and playing entirely for safety. Long hours did the British public wearily watch an exhibition as tame as a championship wrestling match. As in the latter stamina and steadiness were displayed, but there was a sad want of sport in the exhibition. "Still I was only once punished in the last Test Match after all chance of our losing had departed," was his own philosophic observation before leaving this country. He is a bit of a philosopher is Armstrong, of the quietly pessimistical but never by any chance beaten sort. It is only fair to a great cricketer to say that he allowed his popularity with the crowd to suffer because of the loyalty with which he carried out his captain's somewhat unpalatable instructions.

As a field in the slips, he could never come quick enough to the ball and the English pros knew him among themselves as "Sleepy." Shifted to mid off, he did himself and his comrades ample justice. An ugly bat, is the comment his method exhorts. He has a curious trick of bending the right knee, and on occasion mows, besides showing absolute inability to cut, but for doggedness eked out with great driving powers, he is, however, in the front rank. At Bath where he made the highest score, 303 not out, ever compiled by an Australian in this country, he gave a display comparable with one of Hayward's. He may not have even reached his prime. As it is he shares with Mr. George Giffen and Mr. M. A Noble the honour of being one of the three best all round men who have yet learnt their cricket under the Southern Cross.

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THE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—On May 12th, 1907, there appeared in the *Hindi Punch* a cartoon headed "In the Land of the Mahatmas," on which the 'shade' of Mme. H.P. Blavatsky holding the hand of her colleague, Col. H. S. Olcott, who passed away in the' preceding February, was made to say: "The White Lotus Day! They are celebrating it to-day, but—but—friend Olcott, think you they'll do it next year? I am afraid, not. See what a state of excitement you've left them in." To-day is the White Lotus Day and Theosophists are celebrating it the world over. The *Punch* prophecy has *not* come out true. The cartoon, which the writer purposely preserved with a view to refer to it to-day, shows how little people know about Theosophy and the Theosophical Society. The passing away of Mme. Blavatsky did not kill the Society; the going beyond of its President-Founder has not brought it to pieces. It has been growing all these years in spite of opposition and jeer and criticism, and will grow in the future as long as its members adhere to its motto—"There is no Religion higher than Truth." The "Punch" feared that the Society would come to grief before to-day. Will you permit me, Sir, to point out that it has progressed wonderfully during the year. Through the influence of our President Mrs. Annie Besant world-renowned Scientists like Sir Oliver Lodge and Prof. Lombroso, famous theologians like Rev. James Campbell and Archdeacon Colley have begun taking interest in our teachings and all over the globe our literature is spreading fast. Our official organ, the "Theosophist," which had a circulation of 650 last May, now stands at 1300; in addition to this, we have begun issuing from last January another monthly the "Adyar Bulletin," of which 500 copies go out. The Adyar office alone has sold during the year our literature to the value of Rs. 15,000; the number of members has increased by about 300, that of our Branches by about 50. Our Head-quarters property last May measured 25 acres, to-day it is nearly 150. All this indicates growth, not decay; we are living, not dead.

I do not glorify in these facts, for we do not believe in blowing our own trumpets. We rest satisfied at discharging our duties, leaving it to the world to judge and criticise. I write these lines only with a view to let your many readers know that we exist and thrive because of our great ideal of the service of humanity based on the principle of Universal Brotherhood. We are living to-day in spite of the fact that our Founders are not with us to share our work, to guide and to inspire us—for behind us is a force—the force of Truth—which pushes ever onward and onward still the Cause of Divine Wisdom known to our modern world under the name of Theosophy.—Yours, &c.,

A MEMBER OF THE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

HIS HIGHNESS the Thakorsaheb of Limbdi on the occasion of his installation received congratulatory telegrams from several chiefs and princes of India and also from men of all castes and creeds—which he hereby desires to acknowledge.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending May 5, was 1,104 giving a death-rate of 57·06 per annum per thousand as against 47·86 the corresponding period of last year, and 83·94 the average over the past five years. Of the total number, 52 died from fevers; 391, plague; 55, small-pox; 32, measles; 1, cholera; 48, phthisis; 29, diseases of the nervous system; 176, affections of the respiratory organs; 45, diarrhœa; 20, dysentery; 31, still-born; 93, old-age and debility; 14, accident and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 32; Brahmin, 54; Lingaet, 7; Bhattia, 7; Hindu of other caste, 551; Hindu low caste, 130; Musalman, 228; Parsee, 27; Jew, 4; Native Christian, 43; Eurasian, 3; European, 4; Negro-African, 1; Buddhist, 1. The total number of births was 327 as against 321 the corresponding period of last year, and 332 the average over the past five years.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

TIME FOR A DECISIVE STEP.

Opinions of the Crown Colonies.

TOTAL PROHIBITION SUGGESTED.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 7.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. William Johnson moved a resolution urging the Government to terminate, as speedily as possible, the system of licensing opium dens in the Crown Colonies, especially in Hongkong, the Straits, and Ceylon.

Colonel Seely, Under-Secretary for the Colonies, said he accepted the motion because the time had come to take a decisive step forward. With regard to the Straits and the Malay States, he expected the report of the Commission early in the autumn, but he promised the ultimate extinction of the opium abuse there.

In reference to Hongkong Colonel Seely read a telegram despatched on May 4th informing Sir Frederick Lugard that the Government had decided to close the opium dens as they recognized that it was essential to maintain the standard set by the Chinese.

The report of the Ceylon Commission, he said, recommended the abandonment of the present system of rating and licensing, the closing of all houses at the expiration of the existing licenses, and the establishment of a Government monopoly over the crude drug. For every shop closed the nearest Government dispensary would be available for the distribution of the drug to adult habitual users who would be registered. The report also recommended the entire prohibition of the use of opium, except for medical purposes, after a definite period, and of the appointment of special officers of inspection.

The Government, he said, had accepted all these recommendations except the entire prohibition of the use of opium on which he was not prepared to express a definite opinion at present.

Lord Crewe telegraphed to Sir Henry McCallum last night accepting the proposals.

Mr. Alfred Lyttelton congratulated the Government on their entirely reasonable action.

Sir Edward Grey said that Viscount Morley's promises had largely been fulfilled. With regard to the criticisms that Shanghai was not closing all dens, he pointed out that Shanghai was an international settlement and that the decision rested with the Municipality. He would use every influence to ensure the Municipality carrying out their intention of ending the traffic in two years, but it was unfair to contrast the action of the Municipality with that of native cities where the dens would still sell opium though they were closed. He had asked the United States the date and place of the meeting of its proposed Commission. While welcoming that Commission our action would be quite independent. Sir Edward Grey paid a tribute to the good result attained so quickly by the Chinese Government, which was undertaking the greatest task possible for any Government. He desired the Chinese to feel that we were sympathising with and aiding them.

The motion was adopted.

ALL-INDIA MOSLEM LEAGUE.

London Branch Inaugurated.

THE BENGAL OUTRAGE.

LONDON, MAY 7.

The London Branch of the All-India Moslem League was inaugurated yesterday.

Mr. Ameer Ali was elected president and Sir Henry Seymour King, Sir Raymond West and Mr. Harold Cox, vice-presidents.

The President disclaimed for the League any sectional or factional motives, their watchward was United India. The cruel bomb outrage in Bengal, he said, would retard the work of progress. They must try to eradicate the poison by reaching the hearts of the people. He urged the establishment of a mosque in London.

OPENING OF THE CRICKET SEASON.

A Draw at the Oval.

LONDON, MAY 6.

The cricket match between Surrey and Northamptonshire played at the Oval resulted in a draw.

AFFAIRS IN MOROCCO.

Royal Reception for Mulai Hafid.

LONDON, MAY 6.

Advices from Morocco state that Mulai Hafid has entered Mequinez and been received with acclamations and a royal salute.

He shortly proceeds to Fez.

THE NIGERIAN LOAN.

A Failure.

LONDON, MAY 7.

The underwriters have been obliged to take 95 per cent. of the Nigerian loan.

EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH.

Jubilee Celebration.

ARRIVAL OF GERMAN ROYALTY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 6.

The Kaiser has arrived at Pola from Corfu.

LONDON, MAY 7.

The German Emperor and Empress have arrived in Vienna to congratulate, at the head of a dozen German Kings and Princes, the Emperor Francis Joseph on the sixtieth jubilee of his reign.

THE COTTON INDUSTRY.

Proposed Short Time.

LONDON, MAY 7.

The Committee of the Federation of Cotton Spinners at Manchester has decided that the adoption of organized short time is desirable.

The Committee convenes separate meetings of the Egyptian and American sections of the Federation for the purpose of dealing with the question.

CANADA AND INDIANS.

Understanding Arrived at.

LONDON, MAY 7.

A telegram from Ottowa states that the report of Mr. Mackenzie King on his mission to England says that a satisfactory understanding has been reached which will prevent undesirable immigration from India.

Warnings will be issued by the Government of India, and the Canadian regulations will be communicated to the steamship companies.

THE SHIPBUILDING DISPUTE.

Settlement Probable.

LONDON, MAY 7.

At a conference between Mr. Winston Churchill and the shipbuilding employers, a settlement was drafted acceptable to the latter.

Mr. Churchill submitted it to the men's representatives who suggested certain amendments.

The Conference has been adjourned until Monday.

PORT OF LONDON BILL.

Second Reading Passed.

LONDON, MAY 7.

The Port of London Bill has passed its second reading in the House of Commons.

THE U. S. FLEET.

Arrival at San Francisco.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.

LONDON, MAY 7.

The American battleship fleet has arrived at San Francisco where it met with an enthusiastic welcome from many thousands afloat and ashore.

Ten days' fetes have been arranged in honour of the fleet.

THE GULF ARMS TRADE.

LONDON, MAY 7.

Mr. Buchanan, in reply to Mr. Rees, said he had little doubt that the arms traffic on the Oman coast and in the Persian Gulf would be discussed at the International Conference on the traffic in arms in Africa, to be held at Brussels.

KING MANUEL.

Proclaimed King of Portugal.

LONDON, MAY 7.

A telegram from Lisbon states that King Manuel proceeded in state to Parliament and was much cheered *en route*.

He took the oath and was proclaimed King by the heralds with great ceremony.

THE TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.

Details of the Race.

LONDON, MAY 6.

The betting on the Two Thousand Guineas at the start was 25 to 1 against Norman III, 5 to 1 against Sir Archibald, and 100 to 7 against White Eagle.

For places it was evens, Sir Archibald and the rest at proportionate odds.

Seventeen horses ran.

The race was won by three lengths, and three-quarters of a length separated the second and third.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, MAY 6.

Norman III	1
Archibald	2
White Eagle	3

Other starters: Mercutio, Perrier, Bonspiel, Ednam, Sea King, Your Majesty, Dibs, Primer, St. Wolf, Dalgety, Lauderdale, Le Sage, St. Orodoux, and Morena.

Starting Prices: Norman 25 to 1, Archibald 5 to 1, White Eagle 100 to 7.

THE Moplah punitive constable who was prosecuted for robbery has been convicted at Tinnevelly and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE MOHMAND EXPEDITION.

QUESTIONS IN THE COMMONS.

The Amir's Attitude.

LULL IN HOSTILITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 6.

In the House of Commons, this evening, Mr. Lynch asked, in view of the developments on the North-West Frontier, for the submission of any correspondence with the Amir, in connection with the Anglo-Russian Convention, and also whether, before military operations were undertaken in Afghan territory, the House may be informed of the views of the Amir in any difference with the Indian Government.

Mr. Buchanan in reply said that the answer to the first question was in the negative, and as regards the second, in view of the condition of affairs, it was not to the public interest to reply.

Mr. Lynch then said: "Has the Amir's assent to the Convention been asked?"

Mr. Buchanan said: "I must recognise, how everyone has abstained, during the past ten days, from putting questions which it might be invidious to answer, and I hope the House will support me in declining to answer that question." (Cheers.)

In reply to Mr. Lonsdale, he said he had no information of the issue of any proclamation forbidding the Afghans participating in hostilities against the British.

SIMLA, MAY 7.

All continued quiet on the Frontier last night and the troops are understood to be returning from Landi Kotal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 7.

The following are further details regarding the part played by the left column in the action at Khargali.

Two columns proceeded by two roads on each side of the Khyber gorge, the left descending into the gorge just below the Michni-Kandao blockhouse and thereafter turning up the narrow path leading sharply to the west. As the column turned the corner of the high cliffs opposite Michni-Kandao it was observed that the enemy were holding a position on the crest commanding the mouth of the gorge. The 40th Pathans accordingly pushed forward, and advancing to the attack with great dash, carried the crest in a few minutes. Meanwhile the mountain guns and one company of the Royal Munster Fusiliers occupied the first series of the ridges behind which is Khargali village. Two companies of the Munsters now moved forward with two companies of the 21st Punjabis and three of the 40th Pathans on their left flank. An advance was made, ridge by ridge, four companies of the 40th Pathans and three companies of the Munsters driving the enemy out of the village of Khargali and occupying the ridge beyond, the 21st Punjabis helping to cover the movement. It was close to the walls of the village that Major Rennick, 40th Pathans, had an encounter with a Ghazi man lying concealed behind a bush. A retirement was ordered about noon, the 40th Pathans retiring through the Munsters, the latter with the mountain guns performing admirably the arduous duty of covering the retirements.

The enemy did not display much determination in following up, till the final ridge overlooking the mouth of the gorge was reached. Here the fire became somewhat hotter on the three companies of the Munsters, who, with the Khyber Rifles, were on high cliffs behind, covering the final retirements through the gorge.

A private of the Munsters had an exciting experience. One shot hitting the pouch, exploded all the five cartridges in the clip inside. The bullet penetrated the man's coat, but did no further damage.

It appears that Matan, the Peshawar raider, was present during the earlier portion of the fight. Sufi Mullah, at Chinar, eight miles within the Afghan border, is reported to have tried to prevent the Afridis in the Bazaar Valley crossing into Afghan territory.

Hazrat Mullah is also reported to be moving out of the Mohmand country for his home in Ningrahar. Both the mullahs are dispirited over the poor results of their warlike missions.

All is quiet in Dir, Swat and Bajaur. The Zakka Khels are staunch in face of the extravagant promises of the mullahs.

It is reported that the Sufi Sahib's "lashkar" has now broken up and that the members thereof are *en route* for their homes. Our troops are now leaving the Khyber. All is reported quiet in Dir and Swat. The Khan of Dir's force is still guarding the Panjkora bridge. There were no signs of any Mohmands on the Michni-Abazai line this morning. It is said that the tribesmen are consulting amongst themselves as to whether the "jirgas" should come in. It is stated that the principal Afghan mullahs have now returned or are on their way back to Afghanistan.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, MAY 7.

His Highness Mir Mahmud Khan, G.C.I.E., the Khan of Kalat, arrived at Quetta on a State visit last evening, attended by a numerous and picturesque retinue, armed with muzzle loaders.

His Highness was met at the station by Major Archer, C. I. E., and Captain A. L. P. Tucker, representing the Chief Commissioner and the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.

The customary salute of 19 guns was fired on arrival, and a guard-of-honour of the 128th Pioneers, with band and colours, attended; also a cavalry escort of the 7th Hariana Lancers.

To-morrow His Highness exchanges visits with the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, when the customary salutes, aggregating 64 guns, will be fired.

EN ROUTE TO THE FRONT.

I arrived at Shabkadr at 6 a.m. on Wednesday, writes the special correspondent of the "Pioneer," from Shabkadr, on 30th April, this evening finds me comfortably installed owing to the kindness of General Willcocks and his staff, in quarters in the Fort of Shabkadr.

On arrival at Peshawar after a few necessary purchases and visits to the various staff offices, I settled down to the next urgent business—the purchase or hire of a horse. To select oneself a horse at a moment's notice is difficult anywhere and especially in Peshawar where there are so many cunning dealers on the look out for victims. My troubles merely began when I resorted to the plausible gentlemen who I was told specially catered for "Press correspondents." Horses there were in abundance to choose from, but the quality of the animal and its price were some consideration, and here the dealer and his client were apt to hold divergent views. First I was shown a skinny looking grey which was going at a mere song—15 rupees a day for however long one cared to pay for its keep, and Rs. 200 down if the animal gave up at any time the unequal struggle with existence. Next came a ramping stallion with a mouth like iron and the build of a shire horse. Then a string of nags suffering from various ailments that incapacitated them from taking part in any but very gentle exercise. So much a day, so much for loss were the only terms offered. They had been accepted by others; why not by me? Time was short, but I made what enquiries I could in my ignorance of the locality only to discover that if I was to get out to Shabkadr without much more delay I must go back to the dealers. So another haggle commenced with victory to follow on the side of the dealers, but with what I hope may prove a passable hack for the victim, and with certainly more reasonable terms than were formerly offered.

The final bargain was struck by 10-30 a.m. on Thursday, and an hour later I left for Shabkadr. A tonga from Peshawar—they run all day—lands one here in about three hours. The travelling is fairly easy. The road is good for a "katcha" road, but recent traffic has told on it considerably. The road was built at least half a century ago, it has been the highway for expeditions in the past and may be so again for all we know. It serves its purpose fairly well, but the money spent on a good metalled road all the way from Peshawar to Shabkadr would hardly be money wasted, if only viewed in the light of frontier insurance. At present only eleven miles of the road are metalled. Shabkadr to the uninitiated dweller in the plans suggests something of the Somaliland Hand with the addition of rocks and ravines and of course the Mohmand hills in the foreground. The real Shabkadr—or perhaps one should say the real Shankargarh, since the "Shabkadr Fort" is attached to the Shankargarh village and the actual village of Shabkadr is a mile or so away—presents a picture somewhat different from what fancy paints. If every prospect does not exactly please; if the Shankargarh bazaar is a trifle too close to the Fort to be altogether agreeable from the sanitary point of view; if certain luxuries (nay necessities) have to be dispensed with; if sniping by restless Mohmands occasionally disturbs one's slumbers, Shabkadr (or Shankargarh) is not without its charms as a temporary residence apart altogether from its associations as an old Sikh fort. There is plenty of green to meet the eye; a thick fringe of trees to hide away the nakedness of some of the lower hills; patches of water here and there; while the scraggy peaks that affront one on the north and west add a certain picturesqueness to the view, at any rate in the mellow light of the late afternoon.

The Fort, built on a slight rise, is octagonal in shape with circular bastions at each corner and with walls of from 20 to 30 feet high. There are two gates, one to the west facing the open country, the other to the south leading directly on to the main street of the Shankargarh village. The latter contains a few hundred houses and is also encircled with a mud wall, village and fort being thus closely connected together. The inhabitants of the village are mainly Hindus, and "banias, dhurzis" and others in the bazaar are doing a thriving trade with the troops. In the centre of the fort besides the heliograph tower, is a well providing drinking water of excellent quality.

As seen from the Peshawar road, a mile or so out, the Fort at once arrests attention, not indeed as an imposing building, wrought by cunning architects as a thing of beauty and a joy for ever, but rather as a feature of the landscape eminently suited to the grim hills beyond. It lies at the point where Arcadia gradually merges into barbarism. Here may be green fields and flourishing crops; there hard by is the haunt of a race of men to whom murder and rapine are as the breath of life. The mud walls of the Fort would speedily crumble away at the onslaught of modern artillery; against an enemy armed only with rifles the Fort, with the entrenchments round it, offers complete protection to the garrison holding it. In times of peace sufficient garrison is afforded by a detachment of Border Military Police; now when the Mohmands have raided British territory and sought to defy the Sirkar's might, Shabkadr, Michni, Muttah and Abazai have become the centres of large military camps.

For months past there have been small detachments of regulars at all these places to reinforce the ordinary Border Police garrisons; but it is only within the last few weeks (one might say days) that the complete transformation of civil posts into military camps has been effected. The wizard that has brought about the transformation is General Willcocks. A fortnight ago the regulars on the immediate border of the Mohmand country numbered a few hundreds scattered here and there; to-day practically the whole of the two Brigades occupy the Michni-Shabkadr-Abazai line. Few probably appreciate the enormous strain that these preparations have entailed on the General in Command of the Field Force in being. With a staff partly in Peshawar and partly on the Mohmand border; with an incessant stream of messages flowing backwards and forwards from Shabkadr to Peshawar, from Peshawar and Shabkadr to Headquarters at Simla, and from Simla to Peshawar and Shabkadr; with constant supervision of the various posts and lines of communication, and with all the other thousand and one labours imposed on the organiser of a campaign, General Willcocks, having but lately shaken off his shoulders the responsibilities of one expedition has put in enough work in getting ready for another to satisfy the ambitions of the most energetic of mortals. And yet the General himself, whether at work at his desk, chatting to officers and men or riding out to inspect the various sorts shows no sign of overstrain. The mere sight of him is calculated to keep up the spirits of the most depressed—a class of mortal which it should be said is rare in this part of the world. Cheery at all times with a kindly word for every one with whom he comes in contact, and with a fine soldierly bearing, General Willcocks in the type of commander whom men may love as well as respect. What the enemy think of him may perhaps be best expressed in the language of a Malik who fought against us in the action of the 24th April and who unburdened himself to a "friendly" somewhat as follows: All would have been well had it not been for that "Shaitan" who sent out two columns to attack at once. Turning movements we knew of also feint attacks but that two real attacks should be delivered at two places at once, that was impossible—so at least said some of the chiefs, and thus our squabbles began. No one knew where to go and a band of 1,000 Baizai people, being, undecided as to what to do nothing at all, keeping away altogether from the fighting. Curses be on the head of the "Shaitan" who brought confusion to our counsels."

Ghulam Khan, the Chief of Padiali, is now in British territory near Abazai. If report speaks true, he had somewhat large ideas as to the amount of compensation due to him from the British Government for services rendered against his countrymen. Everything within reason that could be done for him has apparently been done and no doubt while pitching his claims as high as possible he is quite satisfied with what he has obtained in return for the uncertain pleasures of residence in Pandiali.

1st May.

There have been one or two showers of rain during the last few days with a considerable drop as a consequence in the temperature. A week or so ago I am told the heat here was oppressive, there being several cases of sunstroke. The health of the troops is on the whole very good, and everyone is looking keenly forward to the hour when the advance is to be sounded.

Last night there was no sniping and the Mohmands from all accounts are not much in evidence in the immediate neighbourhood. Lashkars have a way of appearing and disappearing again in a few hours that their absence or presence at any particular time or place are not matters on which it is safe to form any definite conclusion.

THE BENGAL DISCOVERIES.

More Houses Searched.

THE CHANDERNAGORE CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 7.

Several important clues have fallen into the hands of the Police, in connection with the Terrorist plot, and the officers of the force are being kept very busy, not only in Calcutta or Bengal, but inquiries are proceeding in various parts of the country. Apart from these investigations, diligent search is being made for some young men, who are said to have absconded, simultaneously with the capture of those now in custody.

The statement that the two young men, who were arrested whilst walking to Chandernagore, dressed as *sanyasis*, have been released, is wholly incorrect.

It is stated that the young man who committed suicide on being arrested, and whose name was reported as Dhinesh Roy, is really Profulla Chaki.

Of the persons arrested at Manicktola garden house, on Saturday last, Sachindra Nath Chatterjee and Indo Bhusan Bose have been released on bail of Rs. 1,000 each, as the charges against them were not of so serious a character as in the other cases.

Up to now no fresh arrests have been made.

Nogendro Nath Gossain has made a confession, before the Alipore Magistrate, describing his attempt on the Mayor of Chandernagore.

The Behar Landholders Association passed resolutions, yesterday, condemning the Mozufferpore outrage, and condoling with Mr. Kennedy, and appealing to Government to put down, with a strong hand, the propaganda, such as has been discovered in various parts of Bengal.

An application was made, yesterday, to the Alipore Magistrate, for the release of Hem Chandra Dass, the man who went to Paris to learn bomb making, but it was refused.

Mr. Eardley Norton has been retained by Government, in the case for the prosecution of the bomb-throwers at Mozufferpore.

One of the most important discoveries amongst the literature seized has been a book, the contents of which shew that a revolutionary scheme was being well thought out. The Manicktolla garden was the head-quarters and classed as a college. Divisions were mapped out all over India. From each division two men were to take up quarters at the college and receive a thorough knowledge of the manufacture of bombs and general revolutionary measures. Bombs were classed in different ways. One was that known as "Terrorist," a second as "Street bombs" and the third "General explosives," to be used for undermining and blowing up of bridges, etc. Instructions for making bombs were in most cases most ingenious. The book shows plans for a general revolution on a vast scale.

Early this morning certain districts in the neighbourhood of Bow Bazar were found to have been placarded with an inflammatory little handbill. The notice was headed "Bande Mataram," an appeal to Bengalees, and went on to refer in disgraceful terms to a number of high officials, including the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief, and called upon Bengalees to sacrifice themselves on the altar of their motherland, etc.

SIMLA, MAY 7.

The man just arrested, who was reported yesterday as charged with the shooting of Mr. Allen at Goalundo, is shown by later information to be one Chebba Jolha, who is implicated, not in the Allen case, but in the Kushtea one. He has confessed to the shooting of Mr. Hickenbotham, and his statement implicates others.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 7.

It is notified by Army Head-Quarters, with regard to the Empire Day Challenge trophy presented by Lieutenant-Colonel Whitwaters, that the use of the service rifle with sights as issued to units is obligatory.

The Government of India have sanctioned artillery units receiving an annual allowance of two annas per man to meet expenses in connection with the upkeep of their musketry ranges.

Lieutenant Bennett, 3rd Brahmans, is transferred to the 19th Punjabis.

Lieutenant Cripps, attached to the 115th Mahrattas, is transferred to the 33rd Punjabis.

Captain Prissick, 52nd Sikhs, has been selected for appointment as Assistant Commandant, Chitrali Scouts.

Lieutenants Batten and Grey, 33rd Punjabis, have been selected for appointment to the Burma Commission.

Captain Hampden, Oxford Light Infantry, is appointed officiating Inspector of Army Signalling, Northern Circle, vice Captain Heath on field service.

The death is reported at Aden on 5th May of Second-Lieutenant J. M. Borthwick, 1st Battalion, Bedfordshire Regiment.

MR. H. W. RUSHTON, Executive Engineer United Provinces, officiates as Superintending Engineer, vice Mr. Ivens on leave.

TERRIBLE RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Nearly Three Hundred Killed and Injured.

INJURED BURNED TO DEATH.

THRILLING SPECTACLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, MAY 6.

Details of the disaster at Ghaziabad are reaching here. The two trains are off the line about three miles beyond Ghaziabad and both are on fire. An estimate has been given that nearly two hundred have been killed, mostly natives. Both drivers have been killed, one being a European. The force of the collision can be imagined from the fact that the boiler of one engine has been wrenched away from its frame.

Most of the injured are being taken into Ghaziabad. Those who have arrived in Delhi are in an awful state, covered with blood and cut with splinters. They are being taken to the hospital.

Three carriages of the Down train are entirely smashed to atoms.

The European driver, Blanchard, and the fireman Gibbs, of the 23 Up, were killed.

The native driver and the native fireman of the Up train were also both killed.

Sixty injured have been brought in, but the total casualties are not yet known. The injured are being attended to in the hospital, and the dead are being buried. In the wreckage there are still about 100. The bodies of the deceased are dreadfully mutilated and burned.

Both engines are wrecked, and two bogie thirds, four ordinary thirds, one bogie, one postal van, one carriage truck, and one brake van, are burned. Several of the injured just rescued are beyond recovery.

The scene of the accident presents an awful sight; four cart-loads, each containing twenty dead bodies, have been carried away for burial. Thirty or forty bodies, found under the engines, were burnt past recognition.

It is estimated that between two to three hundred have been killed. The injured are in hospital, which is full. There are eighteen serious cases among natives, including some native officers of the 14th Lancers, rejoining from leave at Bareilly owing to the Mohmand rising.

Six native soldiers proceeding to the front were killed, but others, after having their wounds dressed, proceeded on their journey.

The curve where the accident occurred is closed in with trees, making it impossible to see far up or down the line. The accident is said to be due to the inadequate system of working the single line. The engine of the up train is nearly vertical on the front of the engine of the down train. The whole wreckage is still ablaze and the iron-work red hot: it can only be moved with difficulty. The bodies of the Down engine staff are in the burning fire-box, where fireman Gibbs is buried in the flames. The Kalassi's body was thrown on top. As the wreckage is moved bodies continue to be discovered. Driver Blanchard leaves a wife and six children. His body was removed to Moradabad for burial. Mr. Plunkett, Traffic Inspector, is believed to have been on the up train and is reported to be missing. Some European passengers were slightly injured.

LUCKNOW, MAY 7.

The following are further particulars of the collision near Ghaziabad on the Oudh and Rohilkhand railway yesterday. Ten corpses were recovered but it is possible many more bodies are lying under the burning debris of the twelve coaches which were burnt. Thirty-seven injured were sent yesterday to the Ghaziabad Hospital. Full particulars are not yet available from the railway authorities here, who are unable to say if more Europeans, in addition to the engine crew were killed, nor how the accident occurred.

ALLEGED WRONGFUL DISMISSAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 7.

To-day, at the Madras High Court (before Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair), P. Ramaswamy Iyer renewed his motion for dismissal of the suit brought by S. Velayudan Pillay against the University of Madras for damages. Plaintiff, who appeared in person, applied for an adjournment. He said he had drafted an affidavit to be filed, showing cause of his dismissal.

His Lordship asked the plaintiff whether his conviction for cheating was not still in force and in effect, to which the plaintiff, who replied in the affirmative, said he wanted to show he was wrongfully convicted.

Thereupon his Lordship declined to grant an adjournment and dismissed the suit with costs, holding that the conviction of plaintiff in 1901 for the offence of cheating, which was upheld by the High Court on appeal, was still in force, and that, therefore, his dismissal by defendants was not wrongful.

AN ARBUTHNOT SEQUEL.

Sir R. Moodelliar Sued.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 7.

At the instance of Rajah V. Kishen Bahadur, Mr. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, High Court vakil, has filed a suit against Rajah Sir S. Ramaswamy Moodelliar, Kt., C. I. E., on the Original Side of the High Court, claiming from him the sum of Rs. 3,93,750, as damages, in connection with the part he took in the renewal of Rajah Kishen Bahadur's fixed deposit of Rs. 3,50,000, in the late firm of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. It is understood, however, that the case has been, or will be, compounded.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

THE ASQUITH CHILDREN.

Woman's Palace at the Franco-British Exhibition.

WAITRESSES TO OWN RESTAURANTS.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 17.

Hats are growing alarmingly tall. The hat of the season and the only one approved by the really ultra smart milliners has a crown which may measure anything from six to eighteen inches in height, eighteen inches being more often near the mark than six. This is draped with ribbon or tulle and masses of plums or flowers at the side add a few more inches to the height. Carried to excess, and all fashions are sooner or later made ridiculous by over exaggeration, the new style of hat can cause considerable inconvenience to those who wear it. There arrived in London the other day a certain pretty American actress of Vaudeville fame. Of course she brought with her plenty of smart frocks and hats. But alas neither the up-to-date taxicab nor the ordinary hansom would take her newest hat. It was too big to get in the doorway. One trembles to think what Society gatherings will be like later in the season. Many women are sufficiently considerate of the welfare of others to remove these big hats at matinees or to wear a compact toque instead, but at the outdoor fetes later in the season there will be nothing to restrain the wearers. And the only thing that many people will be able to see at Ascot and similar functions will be a series of enormously tall hats.

ASCOT FOR THE MILLION.

The mention of Ascot reminds me that we are going to have a popular Ascot this year. In this age of democracy the million demand cheap trains and facilities in connection with functions at which attendance hitherto has been regarded as the peculiar prerogative of the Upper Ten.

A new covered stand to seat ten thousand people is now being erected on the famous course. Admission to this stand will be five shillings, a price sufficiently low to bring thousands of people to whom Royal Ascot has hitherto been barred.

I am told that Ascot is going to be unusually brilliant this year. Three years in succession there has been rain on one or more of the days of this, the smartest meeting of the year, but this year fine weather is predicted. The King and Queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales will be in residence at Windsor Castle for the week. Houses around Ascot, however, are not letting as they once did. The motor car has bridged many gulfs and it is so easy to motor down from London.

NOISY LONDON.

Over fifteen hundred houses in London, chiefly in the West End, can show the metal tablet of the Betterment of London Society which says "Organ grinders and street cries prohibited"—so the secretary of that organisation told me yesterday. One of the latest to apply for the protective tablet is Mr. Bernard Shaw and his house in Adelphi Terrace being a corner one, he has had two tablets, one on either side put up.

Ladies form the greatest number of the applicants and although it is only April now there have been some hundreds of applicants this year, many of them living in Park-lane, Belgrave-square, Grosvenor-square and similar fashionable localities.

What with motor buses, traction engines, wrangling church bells, Italian organ grinders, etc., London is getting noisier every year. Within the last two years, so the experts of the Society have calculated, there has been a depreciation of over six million pounds in the value of London residential property.

This is most marked in Kensington which shows streets and squares of empty houses. A few years ago, so a house agent told me, it was no unusual thing for him to have names on his books of people who wanted the refusal of houses in Elm Park Gardens, Cromwell Road, Onslow Square, etc. These once coveted houses now stand empty and deserted. Rents have been lowered fifty per cent. One lady who owns a house in Cromwell Road has made a determined effort to hold out against the encroaching noise and vibration. She has had double windows fitted all over the house and thick carpets on the floors. But even now as each motor bus passes the house the vibration turns the glass in the sideboard into a series of musical instruments.

THE ASQUITH CHILDREN.

Everyone has just discovered that the most important little people in England to-day are the young Asquiths, the children of our new Prime Minister. Master Asquith takes his daily airings in his perambulator accompanied by a small army of photographers, and little Miss Elizabeth Asquith the eldest child of Mr Asquith's second marriage, has made a children's performance which is to take place at Claridge's next month an assured success.

The little girl who is a pretty fair haired child, with something of her mother's ready wit and intelligence, is to take the principal part in a fairy play called the "The Three Wishes" which has been written by Mrs. Walter Cave for the Countess of Ancaster's children's fete. The little girl is not yet twelve but she is looking forward with great delight to her debut as an actress, for the Queen will probably be present at the performance. Miss Felicity Tree, Mr. Tree's little daughter, has a speaking part and the children of Lady Lytton, Lady Alfred Douglas and Lady Sybil Lascelles are to walk on.

PALACE OF WOMEN'S WORK.

Woman's work is not going to be neglected at the great Franco-British Exhibition. Yesterday I had the privilege of a private view of the Palace of Woman's Work. The Countess of Jersey is the president of the woman's executive and there are many other Society ladies who have actively interested themselves in it.

Old costumes, beautiful laces, rich embroideries, tapestries, enamels, jewellery, historical manuscripts, famous miniatures, etc., have been collected together by the Committee as representative examples of feminine activity. The Countess of Denbigh has sent a pair of gloves worn by Charles Stuart when disguised as a woman. Embroidery worked by Mary Queen of Scots is another interesting exhibit. Two of the exhibits were worn by the unfortunate Marie Antionette, a Venetian rose point flounce lent by the Countess of Altamount, and a lace panel the property of Lady Brassey.

In the literary section is the manuscript of "Jane Eyre," a treasure insured for £500. The carriage in which Miss Florence Nightingale rode round the hospitals in the Crimea will demonstrate yet another field of woman's activity. The Hon. Sidney Holland is having a hospital ward fitted on the lines of a ward in the London hospital. Trained nurses will demonstrate their art here. Model day nurseries will form yet another remarkable exhibit. In attendance at the Information Bureau in the Woman's Palace will be a lady who speaks five languages. She will direct the cosmopolitan visitors and answer their inquiries.

THE WAITRESSES STRIKE.

The Cabin girls, the waitresses who came out on strike at a Piccadilly restaurant last week have

had an adventurous week. On Monday they formally opened in Brompton-road "Ken's Kabin"—Ken is the name of their girl leader Miss Emilie Ware—as a restaurant and tea shop and took over £50 in the first two hours. Ken's Kabin was a charming little retreat with white and green decorations and old oak furnishings. The premises had been lent to the girls by Mrs. Arthur Holland, the lady estate agent. From the start, however, there were dissensions. Among the first to come to the help of the girls were Mrs. Despard, General Sir John French's sister and some of her colleagues of the Woman's Freedom League. Mrs. Holland who had lent the premises objected to the presence of "suffragettes." The girls declined to desert their first friends with the result that Ken's Kabin was closed last night, the girls washing the title off the door in the presence of four policemen. Another Ken's Kabin on co-operative lines, they decided at a meeting to-day, is to be opened shortly in Leicester-square. Among the sympathisers of the girls is Mr. Malcolm Scott, the comedian, brother of Sir Percy Scott who has given them a cheque for £100.

THE EMPIRE WEDDING.

Many of the smart weddings, of which we shall have an avalanche next week, are to see a revival of the picturesque fashions of the first Empire.

One of the prettiest ideas is being carried out at the wedding of Miss Muriel Whiteley, daughter of the chief Liberal Whip. Her bridesmaids, seven in number, will be dressed in pale grey Directoire gowns but instead of bouquets they will carry white enamelled gold knobbed canes with La France rose clustering round the handle and trails of rosebuds wreathed round the sticks.

Pink and red roses will be mostly chosen and in some cases the staves will be of ebony instead of white enamel. The stave reaches the level of the bearer's eyes. Unlike the bouquet which perishes the stave can be retained as a memento of the wedding.

THE BALLOON PARTY.

Country house ballooning parties are having a decided vogue and invitations for more than one such party have been issued this Easter.

The balloon party which is being given by Lord and Lady Llangattock at their seat in Monmouthshire is to be on a large scale, however. The Hon. C. S. Rolls, their son, is keenly interested in ballooning and among the guests are to be the Count D'Oultremont, President of the Belgian Aero Club and Count Castillon de Saint Victor, one of the founders of the Aero Club of France. Four balloons have been taken down to Monmouthshire and ascents will take place on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. So popular has ballooning become that the ballooning toilette occupies an increasing amount of attention. It is tailor made of course and includes a fur-lined wrap and a fur-lined cap.

THE KING'S RETURN.

King Edward, owing to the reconstruction of the Government, has had to curtail his holiday at Biarritz and arrived in London yesterday afternoon. His Majesty, who appeared to be in excellent health, was met at Victoria by the Prince of Wales and Prince Edward of Wales. Mr. Asquith, the new Prime Minister, was also on the platform.

The King was evidently in very good spirits. Prince Edward wore his naval uniform as a cadet of Osborne College and the King as he affectionately greeted his grandson, bestowed a good deal of attention on it, to the obvious satisfaction of the wearer.

The streets were thronged with people and as the King drove to Buckingham Palace he was loudly cheered. His Majesty will remain in Town over Sunday and on Monday he and the Queen and Princess Victoria will leave for Copenhagen.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

Increased Pay for Clerks.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 7.

Increased pay has been sanctioned, by the Secretary of State, for Postal Clerks on pay less than Rs. 100 monthly, in the Presidency towns of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

The total cost of this concession is Rs. 1,78,000 annually, of which Calcutta gets Rs. 5,426 monthly, Bombay Rs.5,445 monthly, and Madras Rs. 1,980 monthly. The average monthly pay is thereby raised, in Calcutta from Rs. 34·9 to Rs. 39·13, in Bombay from Rs. 38·8 to Rs. 43·9, and in Madras, from Rs. 32·6 to Rs. 38·2.

LIGHTING OF CALCUTTA.

Decision in favour of Gas.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 7.

The Calcutta Corporation, at a general meeting, on Wednesday last, again decided to light the city with gas, the former resolution having been declared illegal by the Advocate-General.

FATHER LAFONT.

Condition Critical.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 7.

A Darjeeling telegram of the 6th says that Father Lafont has had a relapse, followed by a paralytic seizure, which has left him without the use of his right side. His condition is consequently decidedly critical.

WEATHER IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 7.

We had slight rain last night, but to-day the sky is thickly clouded. There has been slight rain again, and the temperature has lowered considerably.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

SCENE AT THE VATICAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, MAY 7.

A Vienna University professor obtained admittance, with his wife and a friend, through the Austrian Ambassador at Rome, into the Vatican, where the Pope was celebrating a private Mass on Sunday morning. When the sacrament of the Blessed Eucharist was being administered, the Pope and 200 of the faithful were horrified to see three Austrians, who were Jews, receive the sacred wafer from His Holiness and eject it from their mouths. All three were ejected from the church and expostulated with. They did not know what to do with the wafer and meant no disrespect.

Imperial Defence.

CANADA DESIRES MANAGERIAL SHARE.

Sir F. W. Borden, Canadian Minister for Defence, speaking at an Ottowa banquet, declared he was not in favour of Canada contributing to the upkeep of the British Navy until Canada had a managerial share.

Russian Political Offenders.

TREATMENT IN PRISON.

Seventy-five political offenders, imprisoned in Schlusselburg, near St. Petersburg, have been smuggled out. They appeal to the Foreign Press to come to their aid. They say they are fed badly, flogged with the knout, and chained up.

The Australian Premier.

HIS DENOUNCEMENT OF LIBERALISM.

Mr. Price, South Australian Premier, told the Liverpool Reform Club last night that he feared the Liberals contaminated the imperial movement by forcing it into a narrow groove. He complained bitterly of the imperial veto of the South Australian Bill refusing mining leases to Asiatics. The Liberal Government had no right to ask the Australian Government to substitute the word "alien" for "Asiatic," since the colonists did not desire the exclusion of Europeans.

INSTALLATION CEREMONY.

Maharajah of Devghad Baria Installed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GODHRA, MAY 7.

His Highness Maharavil Shri Ranjitsinhjee, Maharana, of Devghad Baria, was installed on the *gadi* of his forefathers at a durbar held by Mr. R. C. Brown, Political Agent, Rewah Kantha, at 10 o'clock this morning. A spacious shamiana was erected, which was decorated with flags, bunting, and Brussells carpets, while a *dais* erected for the accommodation of the Maharajah and the Political Agent was particularly attractive. The automatic fans fitted up gave great relief to the Durbarees against the scorching heat. Those who attended this imposing ceremony were Mrs. Brown, Mr. Wiles, the Assistant Political Agent, the Maharajas of Rajpipla and Chotandey, the Thakore of Kotasan, the heir-apparents of Morvi, Rajpipla and Bansda, Kumar Naransinji of Baria, the Hon'ble Mr. Goculdas Parekh, Mr. Lalshanker Umiashanker, Captain Lockhart Thompson, Forest Officer, Messrs. Edulji Ruttonji and Hormasji Ratanji, Abkari Contractors, Mr. Steel, late Adviser, Chota Udeypore, Drs. Telang, Fakirji and Ruttonji, Mr. Jevanji Limjibhai, and Mr. Burjor F. Dastur.

The guests were in their seats by 8-30. The Native Chiefs as they arrived were received and conducted to their respective seats by Mr. Hirabhai Mansukhram Peredh, Dewan, and Narbheram Jamiatram, Dufterdar.

The Political Agent, accompanied by the Assistant Agent, arrived at 9, when a guard-of-honour presented arms. They were received by His Highness and the Dewan at the carriage. A procession was formed, headed by the State Aketindars and Chobdars, the Dewan and the Assistant Agent marching side by side, His Highness walking on the left of the Agent. The Agency Patirillis and Chobdars brought up the rear. The Agent then took his seat to the right of the chair of State, His Highness to the left.

After all were seated, the Agent stood up and delivered the following address. He said:—

The accession of a Chief to his State was always an event of the greatest interest. The occasion was equally grave and joyous and many circumstances combined to make an installation interesting, especially the unbroken serenity of affairs so long enjoyed by Baria, the unhesitating trust Government had been able to place in its Chief's wisdom, the admirable character of his father, the strikingly appropriate education and training His Highness had received, the absence of all internal friction and conflict in the palace and State, and the rare spectacle of two brothers so indissolubly united by lifelong companionship and community of taste, aim and ambition. The real nature of a Political Agent's office was, he thought, sometimes lost sight of. He was, first and foremost, a friend of the Chiefs of his Agency. The rupee of the Udeypur Maharaja bore the words "Dost-i-London." That was, the chief of the Rajput Chiefs proclaimed to the world on his current coin friendship between him and the British Government. Drawing His Highness' attention to all official correspondence in which Mr. Brown addressed his Highness as "friend," he said he wished thereby to emphasize particularly this first essential of the relations between them. If at any time difficulties beset him, if he was uncertain of the Government's point of view or desired counsel and advise, it was as two friends that they should always meet together and converse. Personally he had known Baria for ten years, was intimately acquainted with His Highness' father, and had helped to celebrate His Highness' wedding, and the other important domestic public events in the family. It was, therefore, with peculiar pleasure and ernestness that he exhorted His Highness as his friend on the threshold of his career to consider well the manner of his administration. That was a task committed to His Highness's unfettered discretion by government, and was a task of great responsibility. No ruler could ideally govern his people unless his household were themselves well governed on every day lines. Mr. Brown commended to His Highness's consideration the following suggestions in the conduct of State affairs. First, Government by the help of a Council formed of the heads of Departments—an innovation most successfully introduced by certain Chiefs in Rajputana. This, Mr. Brown thought, might be a difficult experiment in Baria, and was a suggestion only. Next might be considered the organization of the foot police and troopers in a way that would provide the State with a smart efficient force for all purposes. Geological survey and Forest system would certainly reward expense devoted to them. The survey begun by His Highness's father might well be complete and his example followed in excavating tanks, with building roads for the ryots' immediate wellbeing. His Highness should think out such measures as would add comfort and prosperity to their lives—some unpretentious scheme, such as, perhaps, a well for every village. He advocated no fantastic experiments, but studying His Highness's people with a genuine desire to better them. His Highness could not fail to devise some policy and win in return their love and gratitude. Since the commencement of its connection with the British Government in 1803, the Baria State had been distinguished by its attitude of good will and friendship and had on all occasions been an ally of the British Government. It had the Government's assurance of protection whenever it might claim it. Beyond that His Highness could look back on a long line of heroic ancestors, Patai Rawal and many other glorious names which had inspired His Highness's bards. In their great deeds His Highness would find constant stimulus, energy and manliness. That day he was publicly assuming a trust they had bequeathed him; and they all wished him all strength and courage in his work and in its discharge. In concluding Mr. Brown said "In token that the State is handed over to you, and that you are invested with full powers, I now place you on your *gadi* with my most sincere congratulations, wishing you long life and every success and prosperity."

The Agent then conducted His Highness Ranjitsinhji to the *gadi*, seated him thereon, and declared him invested with full powers of State. The Agent then resumed his seat, and a Gujerati translation of the address was read by Mr. Narebheram Jamiatram, the Dafterdar. A salute of nine guns was fired, and the band played. The Kharita and sirpaw (Khilat) were given to His Highness by the Agent.

His Highness then rose, and replying in a clear sonorous voice, thanked Mr. Brown for doing him the honour of installing him and for the sympathetic, interesting and instructive address coupled with his kind wishes. His Highness also thanked the ladies and gentlemen for their presence in particular trying summer. His Highness requested Mrs. Brown to convey his respectful thanks to Sir George Clarke for the Kharita. He was exceedingly obliged to His Excellency for the most valuable and kind advice to give to his subjects fair and even-handed justice, full private liberty and all other blessings of enlightened government. This priceless advice he should always keep engraved on his mind and strive to follow it. It would be his pride to maintain the traditions of his ancestors in their loyalty and attachment to the British Crown. Referring to the suggestions about the formation of a council of heads of departments, he (Mr. Brown) had already anticipated the difficulties that beset that experiment. He would, however, try to consider the suggestions carefully. With reference to the advice about troopers, geological survey, etc., he would give it his most careful attention. He would be glad to do what might be good and desirable for his subjects. There had been a large increase of wells and tanks, and the question of water-supply would always claim his sympathy and help.

All present remained standing during His Highness' address, the Agent alone remaining seated.

A Gujerati translation of His Highness's speech was read by Dewan Harilal.

His Highness then received a valedictory address from his subjects, and in reply thanked the people and promised to watch the interests of his subjects and follow the footsteps of his father.

His Highness then received nazars and poshaks from the ruling Chiefs present, from those who had sent and from the Secretary of State. The Agent then gave attar and pangulab to His Highness, the Assistant to the Agent, and to the ruling Chiefs present. A distribution of pangulab to those present terminated the proceedings. The Agent left amid the same honours as were accorded him on his arrival.

The Durbar was then dissolved.

The whole town is decorated in honour of the occasion. Illuminations will be held to-night and there will be a display of fireworks.

CALCUTTA'S NEW THEATRE.

Laying the Foundation Stone.

The "Statesman" has an interesting article on the new Empire Theatre at Calcutta. It says:—

It has been questioned by the venturesome critic whether Calcutta has any reasonable justification for its flattering title the "City of Palaces." There is however a number of well-composed, shapely, and good-looking erections now in the builders' hands, and it may be assumed with a fair chance of fulfilment that the unctuous euphemism will at no very distant date, have acquired a warranty, and that the rash disputant will be put to the blush. Among these new buildings the Empire Theatre, the foundation stone of which was laid on Tuesday afternoon by Sir Charles Allen, will hold a premier place. The plans of Messrs. Mackintosh, Burn and Co., the architects, are good, in an artistic as well as in a business sense, and the new theatre will form an appreciable addition to the "palaces" of Calcutta.

First, from a practical point of view,—in this utilitarian age the practical must always supersede the artistic,—this temple of histrionic art will be replete with all the latest facilities for its intended purposes. It will have sinks and flies, "vampire traps" and floats, a large scene dock, drops, rakes and mezzanine floors; all the requisites, in fact, for a thoroughly up-to-date theatrical entertainment. Thespis was perhaps as firmly convinced that the very best kind of theatre was a wagon, as Richard Wagner was that the histrionic beau-ideal had been realised in the grim barn which he built at Bayreuth and the model designed by Sir Christopher Wren for the first Theatre Royal in Drury Lane was for years considered to be the last word in theatre construction; but Mr. Ralph Nevill, F. S. A., led the way in the new method and Messrs. Mackintosh and Burn are now bringing to Calcutta the last word of all. It is promised that the auditorium of the new Empire Theatre will be everything that even the most fastidious may desire. There will be a circular tower entrance, 28 feet in diameter, with a grand staircase going up to the different tiers. There will be six foyers and crush rooms and four lounges, cloak rooms for ladies and gentlemen, and a place for afternoon tea. There will be 500 seats in the stalls and 260 in the dress circle in addition to 400 in the gallery. The gallery, by the way, will be a new thing in India and one will watch the possibilities of the venture from this circumstance alone with considerable interests. It is to be a three tier house, built on the cantaliver principle with no columns to obstruct the view. There will be eighteen private boxes with their own ante rooms on one tier, and twelve proscenium boxes. The building will be open all round with entrances and exits on each side. It will be surmounted by a Leslie patent roof with a false roof inside and with a special patent ventilation installation, having exhaust fans to draw out the hot air. There will be electric fans everywhere, and large, airy passages—which constitute one of the principal aims of modern Indian architecture—will be introduced.

AFTER THE NEW GAIETY.

The auditorium will rake so that a full view of the stage can be secured from each separate seat. The design of the building, in its entirety, will be after the style of the new Gaiety in London, on the lines adopted in the London Palaces, with treble entrances to the large central tower and with covered ways outside. The place for the orchestra will provide accommodation for musicians up to fifty in number. There will be twenty-two dressing rooms for the actors and actresses.

One of the chief features of the new theatre will be its remarkable adaptability. It will be possible, in twenty-four hours, to convert it into a skating rink, a circus, or a ball-room. As regards the latter transformation it is confidently anticipated by its promoters, that it will make the finest ball-room in the East, with the capability of accommodating 1,000 dancers.

The undertaking belongs, of course to Mr. Maurice E. Bandmann. If, indeed, any other name were mentioned in connection with Calcutta the theatricle enterprise just now, it would then be the time for comment; and, in this case, comment is necessary, for Mr. Bandmann has recently joined forces with Mr. A. Stephen and the two names in future must therefore be mentioned in unison. Mr. Stephen is, as most people know, the ground landlord of the Theatre Royal, of which Mr. Bandmann is the lessee. Six new companies are due from Home next year each with a different class of attraction, and the two theatres will be kept open all the year round, the programmes being so arranged that when operator musical comedy is the bill of fare at one, tragedy, or melodrama, or farce will be the attraction at the other.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE.

The foundation stone of the new theatre, as we have already mentioned, was laid by Sir Charles Allen, Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation.

The site of the future building has been wisely selected, in Chowringhee Place. A shamianah had been erected there for the function, and a goodly company assembled. Mr. Stephen handed a silver trowel, with a suitable inscription, to Sir Charles Allen, and he then said:—

"I have to thank you for your kindness in consenting to lay the foundation stone of the new theatre, and I think this shows your interest in the improvement of this city. I hope the construction will not only be handsome and ornamental, but in every way met the comfort and luxury such as a theatre should posses."

A bottle was then placed under the foundation stone, containing an English and an Armenian document on vellum, stating the date of laying the stone; the name of the Chairman and promoters of the building, and the names of architects and builders; the daily papers of current issue; the replies received to the invitations; a copy of the invitation card; the theatrical programme of the day; the current coins of the Indian Empire in a small China cup, with the city coat-of-arms and the King's Arms; a photograph of Mr. A. Stephen and a photograph of the interior of the Theatre Royal.

A RETROSPECT.

Having declared the stone "well and truly laid" Sir Charles Allen said:—

It may be interesting if upon this occasion of laying the foundation of the latest addition to the city theatres. I give some account of the older playhouses. The earliest play-house of which we have knowledge stood in 1753 at the corner of Mission Row and Lall Bazar, upon the site now occupied by the Empire Office. The block of building between Mission Row and Dalhousie Square was not then in existence, so that from the west of the play-house the view extended right across the Park, which is now Dalhousie Square, up to the south-east bastion of the old Fort, and this accounts for the selection of the play-house as a battery for the attack of the Fort in 1756. Almost opposite to the play-house, and on the site of St. Andrew's Church, stood the old Court House, while at the western extrimity, Writers' Buildings the spire of St. Anne's Church rose upon the site now occupied by the dome of the Bengal Council Chamber.

Twenty years later, in 1775, a new theatre was built at the north-east corner of Lyons Range upon the site, of Finlay Muir's office, at 1, Clive Street. This enterprise was every strongly supported, among the subscribers being Warren Hastings, Barwell, Monson and Impey. Attached to the theatre was a ball-room which was exceedingly popular, and was the scene of state receptions, public breakfasts, and the like. The roof of the theatre was furnished with two wind sails and the prices were Rs. 8 for the pit and a gold mohur for the boxes. At first the parts, male and female alike were all taken by gentlemen amateurs, and in the year 1799 actresses appeared on the scene. This was the theatre visited by fashionable Calcutta in spite of the rival attractions of some private theatres for 33 years, and it was not closed until 1808.

Opinions in stage matters appears to have differed in those days as they do at present, and whereas the author of "Hartly House" declares that it equals the most splendid European exhibitions, Mrs. Fay, another visitor to Calcutta, thought the entertainment not worth the gold mohur she had to pay for it.

In 1813 a new theatre was opened at the corner of Chowringhee, and Theatre Road, on the site of No. 47 Chowringhee, and this of course gave its name to Theatre Road, and accounts for the Indians describing Elysium Row as the lane east of theatre. Here Mrs. Leach, the Indian Siddons, made her first appearance to a Calcutta audience in 1826 as a girl of 17. This theatre had a wooden dome and was burnt to the ground in May 1839, the blazing dome making a splendid spectacle visible for miles around.

The scene then changed to Park Street, where the Sans Souce Theatre was a opened in 1841. It was here that, Mrs. Leach, whose name I have already mentioned, met her death in 1843, her dress catching fire from an oil-lamp and causing fatal injuries. Soon after her death, this theatre was sold, in 1844, to St. Xavier's for Rs. 40,000. The speaker, concluded by expressing the hope that the Empire Theatre would soon take shape, and would remain for many years to delight and instruct Calcutta audiences.

DATE OF OPENING.

Mr. Warwick Major replied to Sir Charles Allen in the absence of Mr. Bandmann, who is now in England. During the course of his few remarks he said:—

"Mr. Bandmann has now been coming continuously with his companies to Calcutta for over three years and has been lessee of the Theatre Royal for nearly two. During that time the splendid support he has always received from the public of Calcutta whenever he has been able to place a really good performance before them, has encouraged him, in conjunction with Mr. Stephen, to build a theatre more worthy of the City.

After describing fully the plans of the theatre Mr. Major said the greatest difficulty a manager had to contend with in India was, that his nearest base of supply, for even the humblest member of his company, was over 6,000 miles away, a difficulty that at times was a very real one, and a difficulty that no other manager in any part of the world had to contend with. He could promise, however, on Mr. Bandmann's behalf, that no effort would be spared on his part to bring good companies. Now that he could "house" them in this new theatre he would be able to induce three or four English managers to bring their companies to Calcutta and the East every year. He also hoped to bring them this cold season a Grand Opera Company complete from one of the Continental Opera Houses. The theatre, they hoped, would be ready for opening this cold season, as, acting on Messrs. Macintosh Burn and Co's, assurances, they had already let the Theatre Royal to other companies.

Mr. Eardley Norton was the next speaker, and he drew an amusing parallel between the legal and the acting professions. The proceedings concluded with cheers for the new enterprise.

SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY.

Aga Khan Tournament.

Now that the match between the Hornets Athlotic Club and the King's Regiment is off, the last game in the second round of the above Tournament was played last evening between the Royal Scots and the R. I. M. Dockyard. The play was not what may be styled scientific, but it was none the less very contested and exciting. The Royal Scots, decidedly the stronger team, were the whole time on the attack, but their adversaries having a very strong back line, kept them mostly at bay and whenever it was pierced, Dias, the custodian of the Dockyard men, was always on the alert and he indulged in some sensational hitting, which was very much cheered by the large following of theirs, present on the ground. Of course, the Dockyard men had also their runs for the opposite flags, but the Scots' backs were also on the look-out and averted the threatened attacks.

The Scots had a very strong forward line, which was unfortunately reduced in strength by Parks their outside forward having had to retire by a deep knee-cut in a skirmish during the opening period of the first half. None the less, the Scots attacked well, but it must be confessed that their centre and inside forwards lacked judgment in shooting and thus missed many openings, and a game which would have certainly ended in their favour was declared as "drawn," by the hastiness and wild hitting of their forwards. The strength of the Dockyard men lay in their halves and backs and, if we except Harrington and Brewin, their forwards were not up to much.

During the first half, the game was of the usual order, the Scots being mostly on the offensive. The second period was very exciting and during the last ten minutes resolved itself into a sort of a duel, but neither side was able to score.

The game is to be replayed this afternoon, so further remark may be reserved. But one fact cannot be omitted—that Messrs. Ward and Weyman, the Referees, had a very busy time and had occasionally to award fouls and offsides.

From the Bully-off, Parker had a run with the ball to the Dockyard end (North goal) and Henderson's shot went wide. Then Collins attacked but Dias saved and Lucas again attempting, the ball hit the post. Scots continued to press and the Dockyard backs defended well. A visit was paid to the other side, but Watson returned and a hot tussle shortly ensued near the Dockyard flags and Henderson centered ball to Collins and a dangerous shot by the latter was skilfully saved by Dias. Parker had a second shot immediately and Dias sent the ball out. The battle, however, continued to rage fiercely and Lucas' shot was wide. Dockyard forcing an opening, now made for the other side but Mackenzie relieved. The ball was again on Dockyard ground and a rush on the flags having been stopped by Stevens, Lucas again forced a hit but Dias was ready to meet it. Contested play on the Dockyard 25-line and shortly Parker centered ball to Collins but Dias sent Collins' shot rolling back. In a scrimmage which followed, Parker had his knee cut and had to be carried out of the field. Finding an opening shortly, Harrington and Brewin had a run and Wilson leaving his place tried to hit the ball off but missed, and the easy chance thus provided was thwarted by Watson. Play on the opposite ground, the Scots' play being much slacker owing to the loss of Parker. Offsides were frequently given but no advantage resulted Towards the close of the half, Harrington had a run but Mackenzie relieved. As whistle sounded, Scots had a corner but could gain no advantage. There was

NO SCORE.

On change of sides, Royal Scots adopted the same line of play as in the previous half, but this play betrayed great looseness in their forwards, chiefly due to the absence of Parker, and fouls were frequently given. Soon after reopening, Collins centered ball to Lucas but as ill-luck would have it, two successive and dangerous shots were saved by Dias and a third shot at the same flags was kicked out by him. Dockyard forwards now made repeated attempts, ably supported by Fido, to force openings but the Scots' halves, who were playing exceptionally well, would not allow them to cross. Now followed a series of attacks by the Scots, and the Dockyard backs and goal-keeper had a very lively time, but they were always true to their posts and averted danger. Harrington now had a run but Wilson drove him off and shortly Shaweross had two fine runs but Stevens checked his progress. Desultory play for some time, then Fido was running away with the ball but Powell prevented; Harrington and Brewin now tried to break through and approached the back line, and Wilson, coming forward, kicked the ball off. Brewin again had a run but Mackenzie saved. Scots retaliated and Fido averted the danger and two corners in succession brought no advantage to the Scots. Visits to both flags followed but the defence on either side being strong, no score could be gained. Then, when ball was on Scots' ground, Collins' shot went wide and Dockyard quickly revenging were also driven out. Ball was in mid-field when final time was called.

NO SCORE.

Teams:—

Royal Scots.—Goal: Dias; Backs: Carey (Capt.), Stevens; Half-backs: Fido, Corbett, Baker; and Forwards: Savage, Harrington, Brewin, Gilder, Templeton.

R. I. M. Dockyard.—Goal: Wilson; Packs: Mackenzie, Watson; Half-backs: Evans, Powell, Prior; and Forwards: Shawcross (Capt.), Lucas Collins, Henderson, Parkes.

Referees—Messrs. Ward and Weyman.

SATURDAY—THIRD ROUND OPENS.

Grant Medical College vs. Worcester Regiment—on Marine Lines ground.

HORNETS ATHLETIC CLUB AND THE KING'S REGIMENT.

In reply to the Hony. Secretary's telegrams the King's Regiment have wired that they have scratched, but give no reasons for their action.

The Secretary of the Honests has not yet replied, and the Tournament authorities have likewise scratched them too.

The Pioneer Hockey Club will thus have a walk-over in the third round, as they were originally marked to play the winners int he Hornets King's Match.

THE DERBY.
KEMPTON PARK JUBILEE
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STARTING PRICE and straight out commissions executed on all principal English races.

Double and treble events etc., Send for list of probable starters and prices.

BEATTIE BROS.,
BOMBAY.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 7.

The trough of low pressure has retreated westward and southward, and, although the rainfall has not been as heavy as yesterday in North-East India, it has been widespread in Eastern Bengal, Assam and Bihar. In South India and the Northern Half of Burma, the rainfall has again been local. The position of the trough of low pressure now, permits Easterly winds along the base of the Himalayas, and duststorms are thus probable in this region.

Burma.—Akyab had one and half inches of rain, Toungoo one inch, Lashio and Bhamo had light falls of rain; skies lightly clouded; moisture in the air nearly equal to the average; temperature is normal or in defect.

North-East India and Orrisa.—Nearly general and light to moderate rain has fallen in Eastern Bengal, Assam and Bihar, the principal amounts being Tezpur, three-quarters of an inch; Gauhati, one and a half inches; Chittagong, three inches; Jalpaiguri, two inches; Binajpur, three-quarters of an inch; Purnea and Patna half an inch. Clouds have decreased in Eastern Bengal and Assam and are light to moderate throughout the Division; humidity has increased in the Western Districts, and is now normal or in excess everywhere; temperature is in defect, except in the South-West.

United Provinces, Central India, Central Provinces.—Skies are cleared; air is drier than usual at most stations; temperature is in defect in the South-east of the Central Provinces and normal elsewhere.

North-West India.—Skies are almost free from cloud; humidity is normal or in defect; temperature is normal.

Peninsula—Rain has fallen locally in South India: Bangalore records three-quarters of an inch, Trichinopoly two inches, Samban and Mysore one inch, Kodaikanal and Ootacamund one and half inches, Mercara three-quarters of an inch, Cochin three inches, Trivandrum one inch; clouds have decreased; skies are now clear or only lightly clouded: moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average, except in the North of Bombay and the Deccan; temperature has risen in the Deccan, but is still in defect in most stations in South India.

Forecast—Local rain will probably fall in Burma, North-East India and South India.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that the vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time on the 7th May 1908 was 28·836 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 6 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperatnre correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended of Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfal since 1st Nov. to date.
Bushire (4th)	84·1	76·6	...	6·14
Jask	?	?	...	0.29
Muskat	...	...	...	...
Multan	107·3	79·5	...	1·39
Rawalpindi	96·9	64·1	...	10·44
Lahore	101·4	69·2	...	2·60
Sirsa	104·3	72·1	...	0·75
Ambala	...	...	...	...
Delhi	102·7	79·2	...	2·24
Agra	103·0	77·0	...	1·41
Mainpuri	106·3	73·3	...	?
Jhansi	108·3	83·6	...	1·69
Cawnpore	106·5	86·0	...	0·86
Allahabad	110·6	78·0	...	0·95
Jacobabad	90·9	78·8	...	1·77
Karachi	103·9	85·2	...	0·85
Ajmer	105·2	76·6	...	0·99
Jaipur	106·5	85·6	...	0·97
Kotah	102·1	74·0	...	0·61
Bhuj	85·8	78·2	...	0·09
Dwarka	84·7	77·3	...	0·11
Veraval	104·9	73·2	...	0·15
Rajkot	108·2	76·5	...	0·31
Bhavnagar Para	100·1	78·1	...	0·08
Surat	109·1	77·7	...	0·32
Ahmedabad	109·8	73·4	...	0·10
Deesa	105·0	80·7	...	0·31
Neemuch	102·6	76·1	...	0·37
Indore	104·0	71·3	...	0·73
Jubbulpore	103·1	77·5	...	1·96
Sangor	105·1	78·9	...	2·66
Hoshangabad	105·7	83·1	...	1·34
Khandwa	108·2	83·6	...	1·44
Akola	106·8	78·8	...	1·02
Amraoti	105·6	77·1	...	2·72
Nagpur	...	...	...	2·14
Chanda	100·7	71·4	...	...
Raipur	89·1	79·6	...	3·06
Bombay	89·3	78·9	...	0·22
Ratnagiri	90·0	81·2	...	0·12
Mormugao	89·0	79·5	0·04	0·20
Karwar	105·4	76·6	...	3·16
Malegaon	102·9	73·0	...	0·45
Ahmednagar	103·0	70·3	...	0·28
Poona	101·8	79·4	...	0·31
Sholapur	101·2	73·2	...	0·20
Bijapur	94·8	68·1	...	1·08
Belgaum	103·2	77·2	...	2·08
Aurangabad	102·9	78·2	...	0·47
Nizamabad (Indur)	101·8	80·7	...	2·22
Hyderabad	86·7	78·4	0·05	1·15
Mangalore	82·8	74·1	0.41	2·08
Calicut	83·2	75·8	3.26	14·11
Cochin	84·0	77·0	0·59	27·64
Colombo	86·9	78·1	...	44·92
Masulipatam	98·0	76·3	...	6·67
Bellary	...	...	...	2·97
Cuddapah	94·5	78·5	...	...
Madras	85·8	62·8	0·80	23·24
Bangalore	90·9	70·3	0·31	10·38
Coimbatore	93·1	72·8	2·27	11·56
Trichinopoly	89·4	75·0	0.02	17·56
Negapatam				33·15

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 7TH MAY, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 7th May, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Moderate cloud has appeared at Rawalpindi while the skies are cloudless elsewhere. The moisture in the air is less than usual. Calms and south-easterly winds prevail generally. Temperature both at day and night differed but slightly from normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies have cleared and the moisture in the air is more than usual at Cawnpore and Allahabad and less elsewhere. Winds are north-easterly to South-easterly at Cawnpore and Allahabad and south-westerly at Mainpuri and Jhansi. Agra reports calm. Day temperature was nearly equal to normal at Mainpuri, Jhansi and Allahabad, 1° hotter at Cawnpore and 4° cooler at Agra. Weather during the night time was 3° to 4° cooler at Agra and Mainpuri and 1° to 7° hotter at the remaining stations.

Sind and Rajputana.—Moderate cloud has appeared at Karachi while the skies are clear in Rajputana and at Jacobabad. The air is damper than usual at Jacobabad and more or less dry in Rajputana and at Karachi. Winds are blowing from westerly or north-westerly direction both in Sind and Rajputana. Maximum temperature was as much as 10° above normal at Jacobabad and the minimum temperature 8° at Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—The sky is lightly or moderately clouded at Dwarka and Veraval and generally free from cloud at the remaining stations. Humidity has been below normal in Central India West and at Rajkot and generally above it elsewhere. Temperature at day was 2° cooler at Veraval and 1° to 5° warmer at Bhavnagar Para, Surat, Ahmedabad, Deesa and Neemuch. During the night time weather was 5° warmer than usual at Neemuch.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are altogether free from cloud while the moisture in the air is above normal at Nagpur and Raipur and below it elsewhere. Winds are blowing from easterly direction at Jubbulpore and Saugor and from south-westerly or north-westerly directions in most other places. Day temperature was nerly equal to normal at Akola and 1° to 7° below it elsewhere. Last night's minimum was fairly normal at Saugor, Hoshangabad and Amraoti, 3° to 9° cooler at Jubbulpore, Nagpur and Raipur and 4° warmer at Khandwa and Akola.

The Konkan.—Light rain has fallen at Karwar. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded while the amount of moisture is about the average. Northerly or north-westerly winds are blowing generally. Temperature conditions were about normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Moderate cloud has appeared at Belgaum and the air has become considerably drier at Malegaon and Ahmednagar. The direction of air movement is westerly or north-westerly generally. Both day and night temperatures differed but slightly from normal.

General Remarks.—Skies are heavily overcast in Ceylon and on the Malabar Coast where thunderstorms accompanied by rain are to be expected.

H. MAYSTON,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

DASTARDLY ATTACK ON A PATEL'S PARTY.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar, sitting as the vacation judges, have disposed of an appeal preferred by Dadu Narayen and three others, who were convicted by Mr. S. J. Murphy, Additional Sessions Judge of Satara, of rioting and voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons, and were sentenced each to two years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50, or in default three months' further rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Branson, with Mr. Nilkant Atmaram and Messrs. Chitnis, Motilal, and Maneklal, appeared for the accused: and Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Government Pleader, for the Crown.

It appeared that, on the 15th July last, the complainant Appa Walad Raozi, who was the officiating patel of the village of Peithe, had gone to Islampur to get his pay. He was detained somewhat late; and his father, getting anxious about him, set out to meet him. They met the complainant at Islampur, and started on the return journey, being then accompanied by his mother Gandharni, who had also come there with some Mahar watchmen. When the party got to a spot at which the cart track they were following joined the main road, they were attack by a party of men. The assailants come on in two batches and were armed with sticks, and axes; while one of them had a dagger with him. First, four men came up, and then the remainder joined in the attack. The village watchman ran away. The complainant was felled and became unconscious; and his father was also injured. The watchman who had run away gave the alarm, and help soon arrived. By this time the assailants had decamped. The complainant and his father were carried to the Government dispensary at Islampur, where their injuries were attended to. The small dagger, produced in Court, was found buried in the complainant's back and was pulled out. The injuries sustained by the complainant were six wounds and fourteen contusions. The most severe wound was that caused by the dagger. The hospital assistant had deposed that complainant was once in a critical condition. His father was suffering from one cut on the head, a fractured bone in the forearm, and some contusions. The motive assigned by the complainant for the offence was ill-feeling said to subsist between him and the accused owing to an incident which concerned a woman named Ganga. The four present accused were then prosecuted, but were discharged. This had resulted in ill-feeling between the patel and the four accused. The reason of the assault must have been enmity, as, though complainant was returning with his pay, he had never complained of being robbed. If robbery had been the motive, the assault said the Sessions Judge, would not have been as savage as it was shown to have been. On the evidence, Mr. Murphy thought it had been satisfactorily proved that the accused were four of the persons who committed the assault. The assault was a very serious one, and there appeared to be no reason for discriminating between the accused in the matter of punishment. They were each sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50, or in default three months' further rigorous imprisonment.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeal.

POLICE COURT.

ALLEGED POSSESSING COCAINE WITHOUT A LICENSE.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, one Haji Mahomed Shaikh Mahomed was charged with having cocaine in his possession without a license. Mr. Bowen, Public Prosecutor, prosecuted. Mr. Payne solicitor, of Messrs. Payne and Co., defended the accused. Abkari Inspector, Mr. Cooverji Darasha, deposed that the accused held no license to hold or sell cocaine. On the morning of the 5th instant witness, accompanied by several police and Abkari officers and a punch, went to a room at Pinjrapole On certain information received there, they went from there to a house in Kolsa Moholla. They knocked at the door which was pointed out by one Malukmiya as the door of the accused's room. Somebody from the inside asked them who they were. Immediately afterwards one of the punch came up and gave the witness and others certain information, in consequence of which they went down, where they found a tin box of which the lid was off and some money was lying scattered on the road. The box contained in all 830 grains of cocaine. Inspector Smith took charge of the things. They then again went upstairs and knocked at the door. They told the men who were inside that they would break open the door if they themselves did not open it. The men who were inside then opened the door and pointed out another door at which witness and others knocked and the accused opened it. The accused then searched some members of the party, but nothing was found. The party then searched the accused's room in which they found two packets of cocaine.

Cross-examined by Mr. Payne, witness said the accused's name was not in the book found there. Two persons saw the box coming from the third floor. Witness did not know whether the windows of the room projected or not. The packets found in the room were lying unconcealed on the floor. The passage on the third floor was about four to five feet broad. The accused searched the witness and those who accompanied him on entering the room, because it was the usual practice to do it. Malukmiya who pointed out the accused's house said he was the servant of the accused. Witness never heard that the accused had been writing in the press calling upon the Excise Authorities to suppress illegal cocaine traffic. It was Malukmiya who gave information on which they went to the accused's house. Witness had never had any communication from one Abu Cocainewalla. Enquiries were made which showed that Malukmiya was the accused's servant. Beyond the two packets, nothing was found of an incriminating nature in the room.

Re-examined by Mr. Bowen, witness said there was no communication between the room at which they first knocked and the other room. He did not exactly remember the positions of the doors.

Further hearing was adjourned.

The Thakeham Guardians have been discussing the reasons why their workhouse is so great a favourite with tramps. The master said the Guardians made the tramps too comfortable by providing bedsteads for them. No other union in the country supplied bedsteads in the casual wards. The old, habitual tramps did not wish for anything to sleep on. They rolled themselves up in a rug, looking like Egyptian mummies, and were quite happy.

AN OLD OFFENDER.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Thursday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Sub-Inspector Newby charged Gangaram Rama, an old offender, with the theft of a watch of the value of Rs. 25, the property of one Yusufali Malikji. The evidence showed that on Wednesday night the complainant was standing near the Coronation Theatre at Grant Road, when the accused snatched the watch from his coat pocket and ran away. An alarm was raised and he was arrested by the police. The accused admitted several previous convictions against him and was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment with two months' solitary confinement. He was further ordered to receive twenty stripes.

A COACHMAN'S RASHNESS.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Thursday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Inspector Bodley charged Ramji Govind, a coachman, with rash and negligent driving. The evidence showed that on the 4th instant the accused was taking a gharry out of Dammer Lane on the wrong side of the road, when it ran into another gharry which was coming from the opposite direction and which belonged to Mr. S. S. Dubash. The Magistrate fined the accused Rs. 50 and ordered the whole amount to be paid to Mr. Dubash as compensation.

THE DHARAMPORE ABKARI CONTRACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Dharampore is a large Native State near Bulsar, in Surat District. There is no British Resident attached to the State, but its administration is supervised by the Collector of Surat. From vernacular newspapers, it appears that the Abkari contract of this State has been leased to its old contractor for five years, an annual guarantee of Rs. 1,45,000. This arrangement has been made very privately, and without the knowledge of other bona-fide contractors. The old contractor was leased the rights for selling liquor and toddy at Rs. 1,04,000 per annum, while under the new contract he undertakes to pay Rs. 1,45,000 per annum for liquor only. All the Abkari contracts in the Native States, as well as in the British territory are publicly advertised and then put to public auction. This is the invariable rule throughout India. But in this particular instance the State has privately settled the matter and given over the contract for a long period of five years to its old contractor. This is quite unbusinesslike, and I wonder why the Collector of Surat has not taken notice of this fact. Had the contract been publicly advertised and then placed to public auction, it is evident that it might have fetched a higher price than it has now obtained.

To lease out such a large contract to its old contractor, without public auction savours of injustice to other bidders. It behoves the British Government, therefore, to inquire into the matter and to re-sell the contract by public auction, after publicly advertising for the same.

There is no reason why the Dharampore State should deviate from the above-mentioned rule, which is observed by the British Government, as well as by all the Native States throughout the Presidency.—Yours, &c.,

AN ABKARI CONTRACTOR.

"DISAPPEARANCE OF ENGLAND."

"Popular Panic."

Under the alarming heading. "The Disappearance of England," the "Gaulois" of Paris on the 14th ultimo published an article by M. Guy Dorval on the erosion of the English coasts. The writer refers to the predictions of certain British men of science, whom he does not name, that England will one day disappear altogether beneath the waves. He says that this terrible news has fallen on the British public like a bolt from the blue, and leaves his French readers to imagine the emotion and stupor produced by it.

Under pressure of public opinion, he continues, the King, in order to allay the fears of his subjects, appointed a Commission of Inquiry. Mr. Dorval then proceeds briefly to summarise the findings of the Commission which hardly bear out the sensational exerdium. Still, he repeats his conviction that the British Isles will sooner or later sink under the ocean unless the inhabitants show greater zeal in the construction of protective works. In his anxiety concerning the fate of the "entente cordiale," M. Dorval has interviewed several French men of science on the subject.

M. Bouquet de la Grye, a member of the Institute, has somewhat reassured him by estimating the rate of erosion at two-thirds of a mile, or one kilometre, in a thousand years. He guardedly states as his personal opinion that the English people would be wrong in exaggerating the dangers of the situation. Professor Stanislas Meanisers who is equally comforting declares at the outset that the consternation of the British people is based on scientific facts. The cliffs at Brighton are now one kilometre further from the French coast than in the days of Queen Elizabeth, and those of Kent are six kilometres further away than in the Romah period. He compares England to a large piece of sugar in water, but says that France is in the same plight, and Belgium, Holland, Germany, and Scandinavia are also interested in the question at the same time. The "Panic in England" is due to ignorance of geological processes. Before the British Isles disappear the period which must elapse would be greater than the longest civilisations known to history, and the prospect is thus devoid of human interest. Other experts who were consulted said that the English might go on singing "Rule Britannia," for a long time to come.

THE dignity of the Prince de Sagan has been again outraged. Socialists from Cincinnati have addressed a petition to Mr. Roosevelt asking him immediately to deport Mme. Gould's suitor on the ground that the Prince is an "undesirable alien," and a useless drone who is trying to gain possession of millions of dollars created by American working men."

MR. JOHN BLACKBURN, of Armley, Leeds, a joiner and builder, who filed his petition in bankruptcy twenty years ago, called all his old creditors together recently and discharged his obligations in full, the small dividend he was able to pay at the time of the failure being allowed to them as interest. The creditors presented Mr. Blackburn with a silver tea-service.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

("Bombay Government Gazette") May

Mr S V Kulkarni, acting Mamlatdar of Malvan in the District of Ratnagiri, is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Mr Pranlal Hariprasad Diwan, acting Mamlatdar of Mahim is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

The services of Mr Trimbak Ramchandra Kotwal, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Rajapur, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Remembracer of Legal Affairs with effect from the 11th May, pending further orders.

Mr Sadashiv Vithal Pagnis, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Dhatwar, is granted privilege leave for two months with effect from the 1st May or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The following appointments are made Vice Mr Bapuji Mahipat Kharkar (Second Grade), retired. Mr Rudragauda Ghenvirgauda Artal to be Second Grade Deputy Collector. Mr Pestanji Rustamji Mehta, M R A C, to be Third Grade Deputy Collector. Mr Venkatrav Subrav Koppikar to be Fourth Grade Deputy. Collector Mr Narayn Abaji Parnaik to be Fifth Grade Deputy Collector. Mr Bulakhi Bapuji Trivedi to be Sixth Grade Deputy Collector.

Vice Mr Ganesh Pandurang Thakar (Fourth Grade), retired. Mr Keshav Janardan Agashe to be Fourth Grada Deputy Collector. Rao Bahadur Vaman Ganesh Rale to be Fifth Grade Deputy Collector and to be seconded. Mr Vinayak Appaji Gupte to be Sixth Grade Deputy Collector.

Vice Mr Kripashankar Bhagavan Vyas (Fifth Grade) retired Mr Balkrisna Narayan Vaidya to be Fifth Grade Deputy Collector. Mr Sayaji Shivaji Perodi to be Sixth Grade Deputy Collector.

Substantive pro tem vice Mr Pestanji Rustamji Mehta, M R A C, on deputation Rao Bahadur Hari Vinayak Sathe to be Third Grade Deputy Collector. Mr Dattatraya Mahadev Patvardhan to be Fourth Grade Deputy Collector. Mr Krisnaji Ballal Bhide to be Fifth Grade Deputy Collector Mr Dossabhai Rustomji Mobedji to be a substantive pro tem Sixth Grade Deputy Collector vice Mr Bulakhi Bapuji Triveda. Mr Naryan Chintaman Pethe to be substantive pro tem Sixth Grade Deputy Collector vice Mr Vinayak Appaji Gupte'

Mr Motabhai Sundarrav Jayakar, MA, did duty as District Deputy Collector, Ahmednagar, for the period from 1st February to 1st March both days inclusive.

Mr Krishnaji Gururav Kalghatgi, Huzur Deputy Collector, Bijapur, is allowed privilege leave for six weeks.

Mr Raghavendra Pandurang Bengiri, on return from leave, to be District Deputy Collector, Dharwar.

Mr Narayan Chintaman Pethe to do duty as Huzur Deputy Collector, Bijapur, during the absence on leave of Mr Krishnaji Gururao Kalghatgi, or pending further orders.

Mr Krishnaji Balavant Moghe, Huzur Deputy Collector, Belgaum, is granted three months' privilege leave from 10th May or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr Bangalore Krishnarav, B A, L C E, Executive Engineer, is granted privilege leave for two months and fifteen days from 16th May or the subsequent date of relief.

Mr H W Schmidt, to be Deputy Examiner, P W D, Class I with effect from 27th March.

Messrs Chanbasapa Dodappa Patil and Mallappa Shivappa Chinivar, residing at Muddebihal, are appointed, with effect from the 20th May to be Conciliators under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, within the limits of the Muddebihal Taluka in the Bijapur District

Mr L N Banaji, Prothonotary and Registrar, O J Testamentary Registrar and Admiralty Registrar is granted special leave on urgent private affairs for three months in combination with privilege leave for three months on full salary from the 16th day of April.

Mr Keshavlal Harilal Shah to practise as a Pleader in the Ahmedabad District

Mr Motilal Shivabhai Patel, A,LLB, is admitted as a Vakil of the High Court.

Mr Dattatraya Janardan Behere to practise as a Pleader in the Ahmednagar District.

Mr. Yelgur Vasudev Dharwakar to practise as a Pleader in the Bijapur District.

Mr Purushottam Vishnu Vaidya to practise as a Pleader in the Thana District.

Mr Vinayak Hari Mandpe to practise as a Pleader in the Khandesh District.

Mr Jugalbhai Govindram Desai, BA, Aval Karkun at Kapadvanj, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of that taluka during the absence of Mr Gaurishanker Harjivan Vyas on one month's privilege leave, or pending further orders.

Mr J Sladen, ICS, delivered over and Mr J H E Tupper, ICS, received charge of the office of Collector and District Magistrate, Ahmedabd, on the 2nd May.

Mr Bamanji Pestonji, Head Karkun, Broach, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of that taluka during the absence of Mr Shakerlal Chandulal Desai on privilege leave for fifteen days.

Mr. Vishnu Govind Ride district Inspector of Land Records and Agriculture, is granted privilege leave for three months.

Mr Kalyan Sadashiv Yardi, BA, is appointed to act as District Inspector, Nasick, during the absense of Mr Rede or until further orders.

The following transfers of Mamlatdars are ordered:—(1) Mr G R Kallinapurkar, BA. to be Mamlatdar of Mahad in the Kolaba District. (2) Mr H K Kulhalli, BSc, to be Mamlatdar at Alibag on his return from leave. (3) Mr V Y Bakre, BA, acting District Deputy Collector, Ratnagiri, on relief by Mr W Plunkett, to be Mamlatdar at Ratnagiri. (4) Mr R A Nadkarni, BA, to be Mamlatdar at Malvan with Magistrateial allowance. Mr S C Godbole, Head Karkun, Dharwar Taluka (pay Rs. 70), is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Dharwar Taluka during the absence on one month's privilege leave of Mr Narayan Venkatesh Chandawarkar the permanent incumbent.

The furlough for three months granted to Mr D B Bettigeri, Mamlatdar on leave, is extended by three months.

Mr L Volkart to be a member of the Board of Trustees for the Port of Karachi during the absence on leave of Mr. A Thole

Assistant Surgeon Y G Nadgir, LM & S, was granted privilege leave from the 17th March up to the 13th April (inclusive).

Mr A Master, ICS, to be President of the Taluka Local Boards of Dholka and Sanand in the Ahmedabad District, vice Mr C G Henderson, ICS, resigned.

Mr J Nissim, ICS, to be President of the Taluka Local Boards of Malegaon, Nangaon, Baglan and Kalvan in the Nasik District, vice Mr W Plunkett, resigned.

Mr A Master, ICS, Assistant Collector, is appointed to be a nominated member of the District Local Board of Ahmedabad vice Mr C G Henderson, ICS, resigned.

Mr A Master, ICS, Assistant Collector, is appointed to be a nominated member of the Taluka Local Boards of Dholka and Sanand in the Ahmedabad Districts vice Mr C G Henderson, ICS, resigned.

Mr W M Laidlaw is appointed to be a nominated councillor of the Municipal Board of Bandra in the Thana District vice Mr H S Symons, resigned.

Mr Laxmishanker Premshankar is appointed to be a nominated member of the Taluka Local Board of Chikhli in the Surat District vice Mr Dayabhai Jivanji, resigned.

Mr Mahadav Chintaman Kelkar, Mamlatdar, is nominated a member of the Taluka Local Board of Nandurbar in the West Khandesh District vice Mr Ramchandra Ballal Phansalkar, resigned.

Mr Shaikh Ibrahim Babubhai, Mamlatdar, is nominated a member of the Taluka Local Board of Patan in the Satara District vice Mr Mahadeo Atmaram Phanse, resigned.

Mr J Nissim, Assistant Collector, is nominated a member of the Taluka Local Boards of Malegaon, Nangaon, Baglan and Kalvan in the Nasik District vice Mr W Plunkett, resigned.

The election of Mr Govind Jagannath Padhye, Mamlatdar, as vice-President of the Taluka Local Board of Valva in the Satara District is approved.

Mr E G Turner, Assistant Collector, is nominated a member of the District Local Board, Nasik, vice Mr W Plunkett, resigned.

Mr Vasudeo Shamrao Barde, Head Karkun, is nominated a member of the taluka Local Board of Rahuri in the Ahmednagar District vice Mr S P Anavkar, resigned.

Mr Madhavlal Shambhulal Trivedi has been elected a member of the Municipal Board of Kapadvanj vice Mr Shankarlal Trivedi, BA, LL B, deceased.

Mr Murlidhar Nanaen, Gujerathi Wani, has been elected a member of the Taluka Local Board, Sakri, vice Mr Baba Satwa, deceased.

Mr Balvant Vishnu Narsandkar has been elected to be a member of the Bhusaval Municipality vice Mr K B Shatrabudhe, deceased.

BY THE WAY.

THE BAR AND THE PRESS.

From the annual statement issued by the Bar Council it would appear that one of the burning questions which have engaged the attention of that body during the past year is the legitimacy, from a professional point of view, of barristers answering legal queries in the Press. As is well known, some legal and many lay journals have long made a specialty of their answers by barristers to knotty points of law propounded by their subscribers. This timehonoured practice finds small favour in the eyes of certain members of the Bar Council, who think that persons with legal difficulties for solution ought to present them to members of the profession in the orthodox fashion—namely, by a case for opinion backed with the customary fee. Several resolutions have been before the Council on the question, some condemning the practice, but a more recent pronouncement regards it as innocuous from the point of view etiquette, provided that the name of the barrister giving the opinion does not appear on the journal.

ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE PRESS IN 1808.

While, as has been said, certain members of the Bar Council frown upon this alliance of the Bar and the Press, none of them, we imagine, would be so bold as to emulate the proceedings of the Benchers of Lincoln's Inn of a hundred years ago. In 1808 the Benchers of that Inn passed a regulation excluding all persons who had written for hire in the daily papers from being called to the Bar. This was regarded with so much hostility that in the following year a petition was presented to the House of Commons complaining of the regulation, which shortly afterwards was rescinded. If it had remained in force, it may be observed, Lincoln's Inn to-day would be without one of its most distinguished Benchers—we mean Mr. John Morley, who was called to the Bar in 1873 and made a Bencher twenty years later.

THE ABSENCE OF THE MIGRANTS.

The migrant birds in England are returning very slowly. With the exception of the tiny chiffchaff—the smallest of all the tribe—only a very few warblers have as yet put in an appearance, and these in scattered parts of the country near the coast. One or two wheatears arrived ere March was out, but nothing like a flock can yet be seen; and one listens in vain for the wryneck. In South and Mid-Surrey, a fairly representative district, neither blackcap, cuckoo, nor willow-wren has been heard, nor a swallow seen. Only the chiffchaff can be detected on the yet leafless sallows, and even he sings far less than a few days ago. Their absence is probably due to the long spell of cold upon the Continent, no less than to the recent rough weather and the drenching rains.

COWPER'S HOME AT OLNEY.

Any persons who may be thinking of paying a visit to the home of Cowper, at Olney, when at Home will find an interesting article on the subject by Mr. J. C. Wright in the April "Home Counties Magazine." The Olney of to-day, we are told, consists of one main street, and, from the appearance of the residences, it does not seem that many changes have taken place since Cowper's day. Proceeding to the farther end of the town, the visitor will notice a red-brick house of three stories on one side of the market-place. This was sometimes called Orchard Side, and was for nineteen years the home of the poet Cowper. "As the stranger regards it for the first time he instinctively wonders how its owner could find joy in such an unprepossessing domicile. And yet we can well believe that the garden at the rear, which served as a connecting link with the adjoining orchard, was the scene of many happy hours." Cowper had a doorway made in the vicarage garden wall to enable him to visit his friend Dr. Newton, a privilege for which he paid a guinea a year.

THE VICARAGE GARDEN.

This garden is now a separate property, but permission may be obtained to view the summer-house, a miniature building, "not much bigger than a sedan-chair," which Cowper sometimes called his boudoir. It formerly served an apothecary as a smoking-room, and in the floor is still a trapdoor which covered a hole in the ground where he kept his bottles. "Here," says Cowper, "I write all that I write in summer-time, whether to my friends or to the public. It is secure from all noise and a refuge from all intrusion." It is believed that "John Gilpin" was here penned by the poet.

OTHER OBJECTS OF INTEREST.

Another object of particular interest to lovers of Cowper was his greenhouse, where he probably wrote the greater portion of "The Task"; but this building has disappeared. Readers of his "Letters" will remember his invitation to Newton: I might date my letter from the greenhouse, which we have converted into a summer parlour. . . . It affords us by far the pleasantest retreat in Olney. We eat, drink, and sleep where we always did; but here we spend all the rest of our time, and find that the sound of the wind in the trees and the singing of birds are much more agreeable to our ears than the incessant barking of dogs and screaming of children. To the left of the market-place the Swan Inn may still be found. This is the inn immortalised by Cowper in "The task," as the destination of the postboy with the letters for the town. On the same side once stood the Round House, the home of evil-doers, but this was demolished years ago. Of the three elm trees supposed to have been planted to commemorate the union of the three kingdoms only one remains.

THE MUSEUM.

The museum, Mr. Wright says, is well worth a visit, containing, as it does, many interesting memorials of the poet. These include a first edition of the "Hymns," dated 1779; a first edition of the "Poems," 1782; an original letter from Cowper to Lady Hesketh, written in 1793; Cowper's counterpane, &c. It will be remembered that he took up his abode in the adjoining village of Weston, where he lived from 1786 to 1795. The house is still standing, and is known as The Lodge. It is interesting to note that when the poet left here for Norfolk he wrote upon the window-shutter in one of the back rooms the following pathetic lines:

Farewell! dear scenes, for ever closed to me,
Oh! for what sorrow must I now exchange ye.
July 22nd, 1795.

The shutter has been recently removed, and is now in the museum.

A SUNDAY-SCHOOL SCHOLAR AT NINETY-SIX.

By the death of Mrs. Marler Taunton has lost a very remarkable old lady, who not only lived to nurse her great-great-grand-child, but at ninety-six was proved to be known as the oldest Sunday-school scholar in England, and probably in the world. This is only one of many remarkable and little-known records in the religious world. Not long ago there was living at Newdigate, in Surrey, another wonderful old lady, Mrs. Roffey (who may still be living there), who is said to have attended church 6,676 times, to have walked over 220,000 miles, and to have spent very night but one of her long life in the cottage in which she was born. For sixty years Mr. T. J. Beardow has been a chorister in the Parish Church of Ashover; three years longer Mr. Elijah Linley, of Burton Joyce, has been parish clerk and sexton; and for seventy years Mr. A. C. James was sexton and bell-ringer of St. Andrew's Church, Clevedon.

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OUR ASOKARISHTA—Cures speedily and permanently all sorts of female ailments such as Menorrhœa, Amenorrhœa Menorrhagia, Dysmenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, Sterility, uterine Tumour, &c., &c. It is a safe remedy for habitual miscarriages and prevents the patient from catching a Puerperal fever if regularly given after delivery. Price per Phial Re. 1-8. Packing and postage As. 5.

KAVIRAJ NAGENDRA NATH SEN,
Government Medical Diploma-Holder.
M. C. S. (Paris), S. M. C. L., and M. S. A. S., (London), &c.
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Mead Coventry Flyers
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Coaster Hubs, Variable Gears, Best Makes of Tyres, Crabbe Inverted Rim Brakes and all latest Improvements.
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WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT K
Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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GRIMBLE'S MALT VINEGAR.
LONDON & EDINBURGH.
ESTABLISHED IN 1640.

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300,000 IN USE.

NOW PAINTED WITH THE NEW "LEADITE" PAINT.
A REVELATION IN GOLF BALL PAINT, ALWAYS WHITE, NEVER CHIPS OFF.

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ALSO MAKERS OF THE "ZODIAC" AND "HURRICANE" GOLF BALLS AS USED AT THE CHAMPIONSHIP MEETINGS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

WHEN ORDERING ASK FOR THEM TO BE "LEADITE" PAINTED.

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POND'S EXTRACT IS ALWAYS READY FOR USE,
and should be kept in every home. Quickly relieves burns, scalds, cuts, bruises, sprains, sores, outbreaks in the skin, piles, &c. Pond's is valuable in the kitchen, in the bedroom, in the nursery; indeed, it is valuable everywhere. Sold in bottles at 1/1½, 2/3, and 4/6. Ask your chemist to-day for a bottle.
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(Dept. 48, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.
Pond's EXTRACT
THE OLD FAMILY DOCTOR

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MAY 6.] [BOMBAY, MAY 7.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	85 7/8	1/8	
3 do. Rentes	96 1/2		unchgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan	99	7/16	
3½ do. Govt. Securities	63		1/8
Bar Silver in London	24		1/4
Do. do. 2 months' hence	24 1/16		3/16
Do. in New York	52		1/8
Exchange on London at Paris	25·13	1/2	
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·42 3/4	1/2	
Do. do. do. New York	4·87		1/8
Discount Bank of England Rate	3	since	Mar 19
Discount Short London Bills, 2 months' sight	2 5/8		unchgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	2 7/8		unchgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	3		unchgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	3 1/2		unchgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	1 3/4		unchgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans	2		1/8

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)...1s. 3 23/32d. unchanged.

* Closing tone of Silver:—Fall caused by speculative selling.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day fer Rs. 10,00,000.

Rs. 20,000 were allotted to Bombay.

Rs. 20,000 were allotted to Madras.

Rs. 40,000 at 1s. 3 29/32d.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sales ... ...Rs. 4,80,000

Amount to be allotted next week ...Rs. 10,00,000

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS:—

Bills on Madras... Rs. 50,000 at 1s. 3 29/32d.

COTTON.

Liverpool:—

Spots ... ... Steady with good business done.
Futures ... ... Quiet but steady.
East Indian ... ...Quiet.
Manchester ... ...Steady.
Total Sales 15,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 500
Imports 2,000
Mid-Americans ... ...5·60+08
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 7 3/16 unchgd.

Future Delivery prices:—

May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5·17 +08	5·15 +08	5·13 +09	5·05 +10

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4·92 +07	4·85 +08	4·81 +07	4·79 +03	4·78 +03

New York:—

Receipts at U. S. Ports 7,000
Do. do. last year 12,000
Exports to Great Britain ... ...
Do. to Continent 15,000
Spot Cotton—10·25+05

Futures—Month of July. 8·90+10 } Advanced early on favourable cables and declined later owing to bear pressure and liquidation.
Do. Do. Oct. 8·73+10 }

New Orleans:—

Spot Cotton—10 5/16+1/8
Futures—Month of July 9·46+03
Do do Oct. 8·74+02
Closing tone of futures—Steady.

WHEAT.

Tone of Wheat—Dull.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—

Tone of Rapeseed.—Easier.

Linseed:—

Bombay, per 416lbs., ex-ship 46 3-4—May-June—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.

Tone of Linseed.—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee:—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6 1-4+1

Sugar:—

German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 14s. 3d.

Months of Shipment.—July-August—Sellers.

Tone of Sugar—Quiet.

Rubber:—

Para Rubber 3s. 8d. Sellers.

Metals:—

Arrivals:—

"Acara," "Imperator."

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
3 cases Rupees ...	6,000	Bahrein ...	Hongkong Bank.
1 case Gold Bullions.	14,168	Zanzibar ...	H Latjee & Co.
2 Boxes Rupees...	5,400	Lamoo	Sundry Importers.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [7TH MAY, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates:—

Bank of England ... 3 per cent. from 15th March.
Bank of Bengal ..... 7 per cent. „ 25th „
Bank of Bombay..... 8 per cent. „ 16th April.
Bank of Madras ..... 9 per cent. „ 11th Feb.

Money:—

The Bank of Bengal cash balance is Rs. 59 lacs down.

Exchange:—

There has been no change in the Market to-day. All Banks are offering to sell at 1s. 3 27-32d. T.T. and 1s. 3 7-8d. on demand, the credit rate being steady at 1s. 4 1-16d. 3 months' sight. Business has been on the smallest lines and it is only because the enquiry for remittance is trifling that rates are maintained. Far Eastern quotations are also weaker with little doing.

We quote:

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 27/32d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 7/8d.
Credits—3 months' sight..	1s. 4 1/16d.
Do. 6 months' sight—1s. 4 3/16d.	
Do 3 months' sight—France	168 1/4
Do 3 months' sight. Marks	137 1/4
Hongkong—30 days' sight ..	131 1/2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 1/2
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	176 1/2

Government Paper:—

At opening to-day there were small sellers at 95 7-16 ready and 95 9-16 for the settlement, and the large decline in the Bank of Bengal cash balance appeared to favour bear operations. During the afternoon a better feeling was evident and on small buyers appearing the settlement quotation moved to 95 5-8 at which the market closes steady.

We quote:—

Cash	.. Rs 95-8
1st Settlement	... „ 95-10

Bullion:—

On Wednesday Bar silver in London again fell 3-16 to 24 pence for ready and 24 1-16 for delivery forward in two months. New York is advised 3-8 down at 52 cents. Locally the market is steadier. Ready bars opened 3-8 over yesterday's closing rate at 63 3-8 ex duty and gradually improved during the day to 63 5-8. Forward quotations are firmer also and close as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	5	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	4	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	2	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	4	0
Silver on Duty—Ready	63	10	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	62	9	0
Ditto 2nd do. ...	62	3	0

COTTON.

Market Report:—

Notwithstanding the advance reported in the Home markets, our market is quiet with very little enquiry, and prices on opening showed if anything an easier tendency. During the afternoon and after receipt of the Liverpool opener rates were decidedly easier, and we quote at the close as under in a quiet market.

There was only a very moderate demand for ready cotton, and a small business was reported at Colaba.

QUOTATIONS:—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	227	May
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti	207	„
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon	201	„
Fine M. G. Khanganm-Akola	197	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	197	„
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	192	„
F. G. M. G. Khandaish ...	193	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	192-3	„
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	177	„
Good Bagalkot-Bijapur ...	199	„
Good Westerns	200-1	„
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	227	

Liverpool Opener:—

Opening Tone... ... ... Quiet but Steady.
Estimated Sales ... ... 12,000 bales
Total Imports ... ... 1,000 „

Future Delivery Prices:—

M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.
5·08	5·06	5·04	4·97	4·86
—09	—09	—09	—08	—05
O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	
4·79	4·75	4·73	4·72	
—06	—05	—08	—05	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed:—

The Market is quiet with little doing and prices are again easier. We quote:—

Ready	Rs.	8 7 0	B. T.
May	„	8 11 6	R. T.

Rapeseed:—

The Market is quiet but steady with only a small enquiry. We quote:—

Ready Brown Cawnpore...	Rs.	9 1 6	B. T.
May „ „ ...	„	9 6 6	R. T.
„ „ Delhi ...	„	9 9 0	R. T.

Gingellyseed:—

The Market is quiet with little doing. We quote:—

Bold White 85 p. c. ...	Rs.	54 4 0	
Muggy	„	52 8 0	
Yellow Hinguughat	„	56 0 0	
„ Secunderabad ...	„	55 0 0	

Poppyseed:—

... Rs. 10 9 0 B.T.

Tone—Quiet but steady.

Castorseed:—

Ready ... ... Rs. 29 8 0

Tone—Quiet.

Cottonseed:— Rs. 25 8 0

Tone—Quiet.

Mowraseed:— Rs. 5 9 0 nominal.

Tone—Nothing doing.

Groundnuts— Rs. 44 0 0

Tone—Quiet.

Wheat:—

White-Delhi, May ... Rs. 6 6 0 R. T.

Tone—Firm.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks:—

Bombay	1,397	1/2
India	83	1/2
Indian Specie Bank ...	51	1/2

Mills:—

David	352	1/2
Empress	335	
Kohinoor	700	
Manockji Petit	3,055	June

Presses—

New Mofussil	620	
Bombay Cotton Press	91	1/4

Miscellaneous:—

Bombay Flour Mill	950	
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary	285	
Central India Mining ...	390	
Colaba Land and Mill... ...	1,050	
Marcks and Co.	131	
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate...	40	
Treacher and Co	620	

Railways:—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	557	1/2
Amritsar-Patti	113	1/2
Tapti-Valley	425	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday:—

Cotton	5,076	bales.
Wheat	3,312	cwts.
Linseed	10,134	„
Rapeseed	12,898	„
Gingellyseed	130	„
Poppyseed	7,481	„
Groundnuts	473	„
Castorseed	777	„
Rice	1,979	„
Myrabollams	7,603	„
Cottonseed	12,532	„
Mowraseed	574	„
Gram	253	„
Joowar	1,835	„
Maize	nil	

INDIAN GOLD MINE SHARES.

London Quotations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 6.

The following are the Indian Gold Mines quotations received by special cablegram, dated London, 6th May:—

Mines.	Shares.	Paid up.	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold ...	£1	9s.	£0 16 9	£0 18 3
Balaghat (Ord) ...	£0	7s 6d.	£0 4 9	£0 5 9
Balaghat (Pref) ...	£10	...	£0 9 3	£0 10 9
Champion Reefs ...	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	£0 5 3	£0 6 3
Hanar Gold ...	£1	15s. 4d.	£0 0 3	£0 0 3
Dec. G. F. Dev. ...	£1	4s. 0d.	nil	£0 0 3
Dhar. Gold Mines ...	£1	£1	£0 5 6	£0 6 6
Dharwar Reefs ...	£1	£1	£0 1 6	£0 2 3
G. F. Mysore ...	£1	£1	nil	£0 0 3
Glenrock, Ind ...	10s.	9s. 9d.	£0 0 1½	£0 0 4½
G. F. Dharwar ...	£1	£1	£0 6 0	£0 6 0
Hutti	£1	£1	£1 6 2	£1 8 5
Hyderabad Dec ...	£3	£3	£1 18 9	£2 3 9
Ind. Mines Syn ...	4s.	3s.	0s 0 1½	£0 0 4½
Kempinkoi New ...	5s.	5s.	£0 0 4½	£0 0 7½
Mysore Gold	10s.	10s.	£4 15 0	£5 0 0
Mysore Reef Ord...	£1	£1	£0 0 1½	£0 0 4½
Mysore West	£1	19s.	£0 1 0	£0 1 6
Mysore Wynaad ...	£1	19s.	£0 1 0	£0 1 6
Mundydroog	10s.	10s.	£1 2 3	£1 4 9
Oorgum (Ord) ...	10s.	10s.	£0 9 9	£0 10 3
Oorgum (Pref) ...	10s.	10s.	£0 14 3	£0 15 9
Burma Ruby Mi...	£1	£1	£0 7 0	£0 8 0
Sanoli Mines Ld...	£1	18s.	£0 2 9	£0 3 6
N. Mysore Mang...	£1	18s.	£0 18 0	£0 19 6

BILLS ON LONDON.

The following is the result of the allotment of Bills on London made by the Comptroller General on Thursday the 7th May:

Aggregate amount tendered ...	£31,000
Total amount accepted	£31,000

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	12 p. c.	1,288
Bank of India...	100	50	5 „	634
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	12 „	1,445
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	10 „	1,130
Commercial Bank of India ...	P. 100 O. 50	200 50	6 „ 14 „	70 28
Specie Bank ...	100	50	5 „	52
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld...	100	100	4 „	250
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	8 „	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank ...	£20	£20	13 „	£52
Mercantile ...	£25	£12½	6 „	£18½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor....	£25	£12-10	6 „	£17½
	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75¼ old issue
				new issue
National Bk of India.	£25	£12½	12 p. c.	xd. 75 670

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	xd490
Alliance ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	175
Assur Veerjee...	500	500	50	457
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	10	195
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	750
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	12½	715
Bombay United...	250	250	10	xd 485
Century ...	500	500	50	xd 1,840
Central India ...	500	500	85	1,790
China ...	1,000	1,000	60	1,004
Chhoi Silk ...	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill..	700	700	50	1,040
Coronation Milis...	500	500	60	800
Connaught ...	500	300	15	275
Coorla ...	1,000	1,000	40	800
Crescent ...	100	100	5	97
Crown ...	500	500	qr. 60	1,700
Currimbhoy...	1,000	1,000	50	1,045
David ...	250	250	10	372
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	10	660
Empress ...	500	500	25	325
Framji Petit ...	1,000	1,000	75	1,390
Gold Mohur ...	500	500	10	350
Hindustan ...	1,000	1,000	20	520
Howard & Bulloughs	500	500	25	520
Hyderabad ...	1,000	1,000	60	1,100
Imperial Cotton...	500	500	15	182
Indian Manufg...	1,000	1,000	35	740
Indo-China Manufg..	1,000	1,000	50	1,150
James Greaves ...	500	500	5	30
Jamshed Manufg ...	750	250	10	135
Jewraj Baloo ...	1,000	1,000	divid 80	430
Jubilee Mills ...	1,000	1,000	70	400
Khandesh ...	1,000	810	75	1030
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	710
Kohinoor ...	500	500	25	xd. 700
Leopold ...	100	100	3	60
Luxmidas...	1,000	1,000	40	500
Lakshmi Cotton ...	1,000	1,000	80	xd. 1,45
Madras United ...	1,000	1,000	125	2,150
Manockji Petit ...	1,000	1,000	150	3,050
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	2875
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	.....	55
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	.....	70
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	100
New City of Bombay	500	500	10	640
Phoenix ...	100	100	5	xd 100
Presidency ...	1,000	1,000	20	850
Queen ...	10 00	1,000	10	950
Rehman ...	500	500	p. c. 8	500
Ripon ...	1,000	1,000	divid 50	800
Sassoon Cotton ...	1,000	1,000	p. c. 10	970
Sassoon Silk ...	500	500	40	525
Sholapur ...	1,000	1,000	200	4,275
S. Mahratta...	250	250	20	180
Standard Mills ...	500	500	50	1,145
Sun ...	250	250	25	1650
Swadeshi...	500	500	45	1,355
Textile...	500	500	30	1,240
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	50	300
Western India...	1,000	1,000	20	525

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly.	
Akbar ...	750	750	125	3,200
Albert (Kurrachee)...	1,100	1,100	45	650
Bombay Cotton ...	125	125	15	95
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	60	200
Broach City...	200	200	14	225
Fort ...	475	475	22½	270
Fremch...	500	500	35	xd. 510
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,200
Harvey and Sabhapatty ...	250	250	40	480½
Hindustan P & M ...	250	250	15	115
Hingolee ...	100	100	6	130
Indian Cotton...	125	125	11½	125
Kbangaum ...	400	400	25	330
Mahmudpura Ctn ...	125	125	7½	100
Mahuva ...	200	200	Nil.	150½
Mercantile ...	125	125	Nil.	57
Manmar Manufg...	250	250	25	272
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	75	1,010
New Moufussil Co...	400	400	50	625
New Berar ...	500	500	40	450
New Prince of Wales	500	580	30	465
Oomri ...	1,000	1,000	50	1,025
Purbhany ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sassoon ...	500	500	30	450
Sind and Punjab Co..	1,000	1,000	140	3,500
Sind ...	400	400	35	770
Surat City ...	200	200	24	230
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld ...	1,000	1,000	80	1,000
Wardhwan G. & P...	450	50	12	125

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co...	100	100	...	300
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20	¾	13
Back Bay Bath ...	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile ...	100	100	yr. 10	132
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	xd 9,700
Bombay Burma New Issue ...	625	625	82½	xd 2,470
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	xd 157
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld....	O. £10	£10	Nil.	15¾
Bombay Ice Mfg....	100	100	Nil.	35
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	x1975
Bombay Land and Building ...	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. £50 P. £50	£50 £50	p. c. 6 p. c. 6	187½ 187½
Central India Mining Co., Limited ...	100	100	yr. 50	xd. 375
Delhi Flour...	200	200	16	155
Empire of India Life Assurance ...	500	50	yr p.c. 17	110
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	100	10	1½	50
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd 10	195
Kemp and Co.....	200	175	yr. 14	205
Kurrachee Landing...	200	75	12	150
Marcks and Co.....	100	100	10	131
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	nil.	35
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A.....	200	50	p. c. 12½	175
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited ...	100	30	...	32
Phillips and Co.....	40	40	p. c. 10	55
Port Canning Co.....	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	460
Shivrajpur ...	A. 10	10	p. c. 5	35
Syndicate ...	B. 10	10	Nil.	35
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company ...	100	100	8	90
Soundy and Co.....	100	100	Nil.	nom 10
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited ...	O. 75 D. 30 P. 150	£15 30 30	... ...	dis. 9 dis. 5
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GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

MR. TREE'S SHYLOCK.

It is well that Shylock is being permitted to grow more like a martyr and less like a monster every day. He thoroughly deserves the privilege. Mr. Tree's Jew is a Jew to weep over; his is the only Shylock I have ever felt entirely sorry for. He is so patient, so superior, before the rabble, so dignified in his defeat, so pathetic in his loneliness—and so gentlemanly always. He seems somehow to have more real heart, and to play more real cricket, than any single one of his Christian enemies I always had sneaking regard for Shylock. Now thanks to Mr. Tree, I have an open regard for him. It was Mr. Tree's intention, in the presentation of this character, to steer a middle course between the monster and the martyr. But when he found himself, so to speak, running into the martyr, I don't think he worried himself much about righting the helm.

THE ACTOR AS MESMERIST.

There is a grandeur as well as a certain homeliness about Mr. Tree's Shylock, which together have the extraordinary effect of putting you on an entirely new footing with most of the other characters. You really ought to admire Portia tremendously for her able defence of Antonio, and to be with her in every word she speaks in the Court of Justice. But she does not take you on to her side in the very least. Your sympathies are entirely with the Jew. You feel all the time that if the Christians had not been so bitterly cruel to him, he would never have stuck to his bond. Several times I tried, for the sake of experiment, to sympathise with Antonio and Bassanio, but Mr. Tree's pathetic eyes were on me in a moment, and drew me swiftly from my purpose. His power in this character is mesmeric, he draws you to his side as if he were a magnet and you were a needle. He says (as his eyes say,) "I am the only only one here playing the game; support me!" And you support him—because, as a fact, he is the only one there playing the game. Gratiano is positively vulgar with his taunts. The Duke of Venice seems a weak fool for not having him turned out of Court, and Bassanio is greatly to be blamed for not kicking him. Portia, for her thunderous spite against the Jew after her pretty speech about "the quality of mercy," becomes, beside Shylock, as a weazel beside a whale. Shylock is at least consistent. He is a good Jew among bad Christians. He shows up so favourably by comparison with his enemies that you feel, when the "pound of flesh" case is over, you would like the whole thing to go to appeal. Antonio thoroughly deserved to lose a pound af flesh—in the first place, for behaving like a cad to Shylock on the Rialto; in the second, for being such an idiot as to put his signature to the bond. I have never before seen Portia, Antonio, Bassanio, the Duke of Venice, and Gratiano look so infinitesimal as they look in Mr. Tree's presentation of "The Merchant of Venice." It is all because the Shylock has never before looked so big.

WORRYING ACTRESSES.

My little story about Miss Maud Allan's reply to an admirer who asked for one of her shoes, and was silenced for ever by receiving one belonging to the theatre charwoman—an incident, I was told, that happened in Paris—has brought me a "reminder" from a playgoer that this was once the experience of another actress—only that, as my correspondent adds, "it wasn't a shoe, but a stocking!" The lady did not call the charwoman's wardrobe to her rescue; she had a plan just as good and not quite so crushing. She purchased a pair of long, gaunt hand-knitted stockings of unfascinating, slate-grey wool, with white toes and heels, and posted to her devoted stranger one of these.

STRANGE REQUESTS.

Men who go mad on actresses, and who in all probability are mad before they see them, write strange letters to them and make strange requests. An admirer of Miss Billie Burke wrote to that clever young actress when she was in America and told her that he was about to commit suicide, and that he was doing it with her photograph under his waistcoat. He informed her, however, that she could save him from this fate by marrying him and giving up the stage. As he happened to be an ex-tramway conductor, the prospect did not strike Miss Burke as being quite tempting enough, and she thought herself justified (as indeed she was) in leaving his letter unanswered, and letting him do as he liked in the little matter of his suicide programme. A mad admirer of Miss Nancy Price—a man who eventually found his way, or it was found for him, to Colney Hatch—wrote to the actress when she was playing Calypso in Mr. Tree's memorable production of "Ulysses," and begged her to accept, as a token of his deep and imperishable affection, a dozen bottles of ginger-beer.

A MAD BRIDEGROOM.

Perhaps the prize for such experience must be awarded Miss Marie Studholme, who once received a letter in which the writer vowed he intended to marry her, with or without her consent. He made an appointment to meet her at Charing Cross Station in a week, and warned her that if she failed to turn up it would be the worse for. Miss Studholme treated the matter as a joke—until the eve of the appointed day, when she received a long and very menacing telegram. Then she took it seriously, and communicated with her solicitors; and those gentlemen met the man with her. He wanted to go straight to church with Miss Studholme, there and then; and they all got into a four-wheeler, one of the solicitors quietly directing the cabman not to a church, but to a police-station. There the happy bridegroom was searched, and found to possess a loaded revolver. "There will be no wedding, I think I know!" mused the poor old lover in Pinero's "Lady Bountiful." Miss Marie Studholme probably made a similiar sort of remark as she left the police-station with her solicitors—having first seen her intended put safely under lock and key, as a preliminary to having the state of his mind inquired into.

A BAREFOOT DANCER.

If Miss Howard de Grey comes to London, as it may be announced soon that she will, London is very certain indeed to go to Miss Howard de Grey. Besides being an uncommonly pretty woman—"America's best beauty" is the title given to her in one of the newspapers of her country—Miss de Grey is a dancer of a very daring and extraordinary kind. Although wearing nothing on her feet (in fact, she is the Trilby of dancers so far as the little matter of shoes and stockings is concerned), this lady performs with ease most of the terpsichorean measures of Adeline Genee, and is in addition one of the first among America's famous sand-dancers. It is to be hoped, for Miss de Grey's sake, that the sand is ground extra fine.

HER IMPERIAL LOVER.

Miss Howard de Grey's recent visit to Berlin, where she seems to have created almost as great a sensation as Miss Maud Allan has made over here, was marked by an incident which must have filled her agents' hearts, and possibly her own heart also with joy. A prince of the Imperial House fell in love with her, and signified the same by sending her beautiful flowers and asking for her beautiful photograph. This has made Miss de Grey's professional terms something like fifty dollars higher and the American theatrical manager under whose banner the fortunate young dancer is now serving thinks the prince ought to be made to pay the difference.

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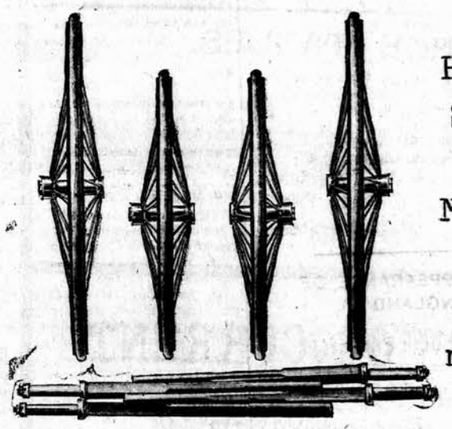

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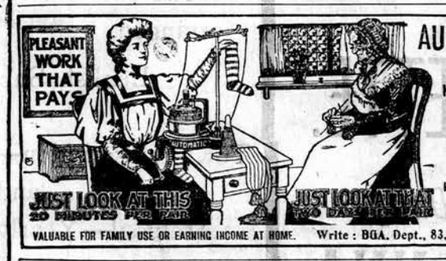

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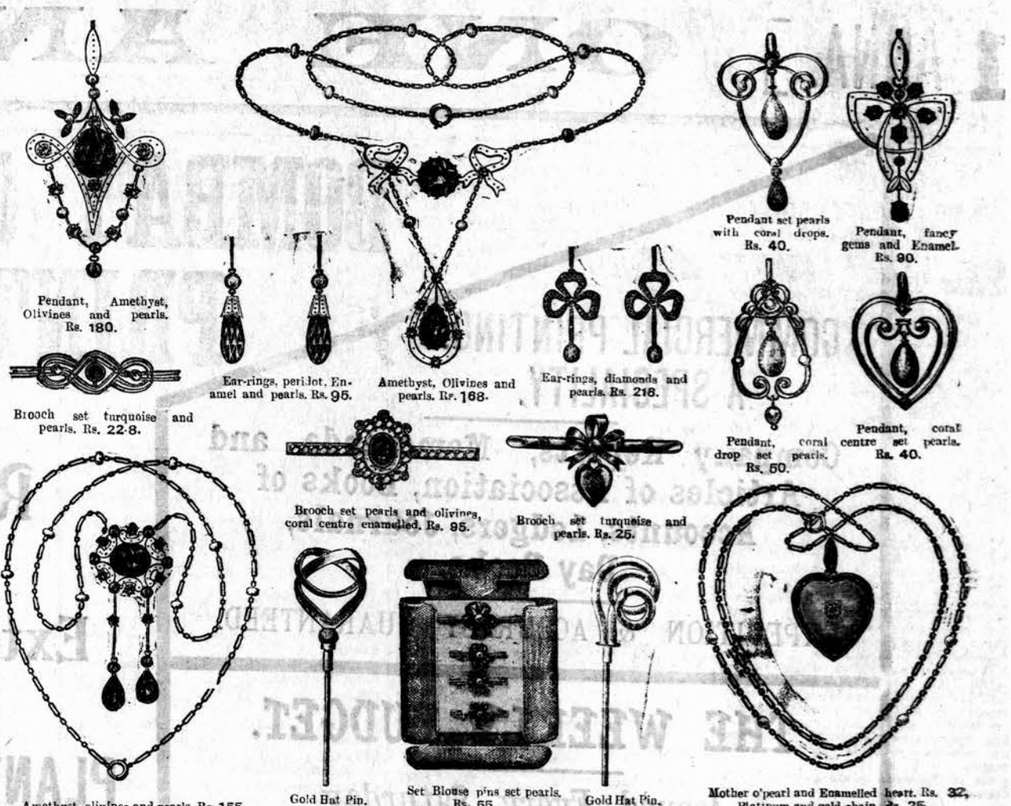

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